

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY

NOVEMBER
1 9 4 0



PRINTING by use of artificial light sensitized Photo-Carbon tissue preparatory to applying to engraving surface of copper printing roll.

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T. A. D. JONES & CO., Inc.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



NEW HAVEN TERMINAL

DISTRIBUTORS

BITUMINOUS COAL

INDUSTRIAL FUEL OIL

SERVING SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEW ENGLAND

VIA

RAIL—WATER—TRUCKS

NOVEMBER 1940

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY

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L. M. BINGHAM • EDITOR

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YESTERDAY DIVIDED, TOMORROW UNITED

By E. KENT HUBBARD

The American people have spoken once more for the 39th time in the history of our Republic. What they meant when they spoke has been interpreted in many ways. But one meaning stands out crystal clear—that the majority of the American people have chosen as their leader for the next four years the man whom they believe most capable of protecting their rights and guiding the destinies of the nation during the uncertain months and years that lie ahead.

In Connecticut, too, the citizens have chosen their leader. What should concern all the people of Connecticut from January 1, 1941 to January 1, 1943, is not the whys and wherefores of election results, but the extent of the progress that may be made during the next two years.

Yesterday a Republican presided as governor, tomorrow a Democrat. Connecticut marches forward under either banner when the people and their elected representatives work together with noble purpose toward worthy objectives. Starting with a budget balance when business is on the increase, Governor Hurley will have an excellent opportunity to build a better future for the citizens of our great state.

Before election we, the people of Connecticut, were divided in our allegiance to two candidates for the governorship. It is to be hoped that all politics and rancor were left at the polls in order that management, labor and all other groups may work harmoniously together with the new administration of Governor Hurley to advance further the welfare of the State of Connecticut.

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THROUGH THE CAMERA'S EYE

Editor's Note. This 68th article in a series of "behind-the-scenes" stories of Connecticut industries deals with the trials and accomplishments of a man, and later his company who didn't know the meaning of the word "defeat".

THE movie-camera craze is America's latest tribute to the photographer's expanding sphere of influence. For over half a century we have grown steadily more dependent on the magic power of the sensitized plate and film. Every illustration you see in this issue of CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY, or in any newspaper, magazine or book, has been reproduced for you with amazing speed and exactness by the process of photo-engraving. Indeed the camera today serves the publishing and advertising trades as a wonder-working tool, second in importance only to type itself.

Yet in other industries where printing is just as essential, photo-engraving has only lately made its appearance. In the field of textiles and papers, a vast number of products owe their chief sales value to a patterned surface. But manufacturers hesitated to accept the process until it had been proved superior to any handcraft method as an accurate instrument for design reproduction.

The one individual who is largely responsible for clinching the case for photo-engraving in the oilcloth industry is ruddy-faced, prematurely-white haired Matt Chambers, vigorous president of The Chambers-Storck Company, whose plant is in Norwich, Connecticut. Back in 1910, Mr. Chambers hung out the modest shingle of "The Chambers-Alden Company—Photo-Engravers" on a little shop at North Adams. After seemingly endless experiments he finally produced a roller which made a successful run in a neighboring textile plant.

But the battle was only begun. Some producers whom he approached for backing feared the expense of rendering their machinery obsolete. Others were unable, even unwilling, to finance a long period of experiment. Still others were handicapped by lack of imagination to see that profits would follow any increase in the scope of designer or colorist. Finally there was the opposition of entrenched handcrafts whose existence was threatened by this bold invasion of photography.

All doors were closed in Mr. Chambers' face, and as a man must eat, back he went to his old work in a job-shop.

Deeply discouraged but not defeated, he nursed his dreams during a long hibernation of eighteen years.

Then, to his joy and astonishment, he suddenly received a call from an oilcloth manufacturer to help establish an experimental shop. Its sole purpose was to explore the possibilities inherent in photographic reproduction of patterns which were beyond the capacity of a die-cutter. No one gave a thought to the possibility that the process would ever compete on equal terms with hand-engraving in the production of small designs. On the contrary it was at first necessary to call on the hand-shop to "touch up" all the crude efforts of its young rival. None of the first rollers could be printed without considerable alteration and repair work. Etches were uneven, film joinings showed, light tones had to be deepened, an infinity of detail was wrong which could only be corrected by the skill of the hand-engraver. For a time it appeared to be the unhappy destiny of Matt Chambers to perform the menial spade-work while others more expert than he finished every task.

A swarm of problems arose to plague him. The peculiarities of oilcloth, which differed in so many perverse ways from his familiar medium of paper, demanded a new technique. Lacquer colors were not nearly as well-behaved as inks. Equipment to handle the heavy rollers was lacking. Though films and carbon tissue acted up in hot weather, a limited budget could not be stretched to pay for the luxury of air conditioning. Engravings were always being "turned off" and done over because of damages to the copper, in production. A mere scratch, so simply removable from a hand job, on photographic roller would necessitate re-engraving.

A minor irritation was the discovery that good designers were frequently inaccurate draftsmen. Many talented artists appeared to be congenitally incapable of making repeats that matched exactly. Since the camera is inflexible, such imperfections had first to be corrected by the sketchmaker of the photo-engraving shop. Fortunately he was schooled to measure his capacity

by the faithfulness with which he reproduced copy. No effort was spared to preserve the spirit of the original.

However, despite the many discouragements of the period, it was soon evident that the fundamental issue had been won. The victory occurred in fact on the very first day that a photo-engraved roller advanced beyond the guinea pig stage and went into actual production. Only one demonstration of the practicality of the process was needed to earn respectful recognition of its possibilities and to acquire funds for additional personnel and equipment. As with all industrial inventions, a rapid development followed naturally on its exposure to everyday working conditions.

Encouraged by more favorable circumstances, Mr. Chambers made amazing progress. He enormously increased his range, improved the quality of his workmanship and stepped up production beyond his own most optimistic predictions. Soon he became experienced enough to complete his rollers mechanically without the assistance of the handcraft men. Damages were practically eliminated and the roller's life extended indefinitely by chromium plating the copper.

Next came the revolutionary announcement that he would undertake the engraving of any size repeat, from one inch or less up to five feet. No drawing could be too complicated for accurate, quick and reasonably cheap reproduction. Later he threw open an entirely new field to the designer by giving the industry three and four-color process-printing, the equal in every respect of the most advanced technique used in publications.

The practical application of photo-engraving to one product inspired a desire to spread the gospel among other industries. Perhaps also Mr. Chambers wanted to obliterate the memory of that first failure at North Adams with a success that would be altogether his own. Whatever his motives were, he pulled up stakes again in 1933 and embarked on the extremely hazardous enterprise of establishing an independent shop which would serve the oilcloth, textile and paper indus-

(Continued on page 7)

TURNING and polishing printing roll to exact size.



APPLYING photo carbon tissue to engraving surface preparatory to etching.

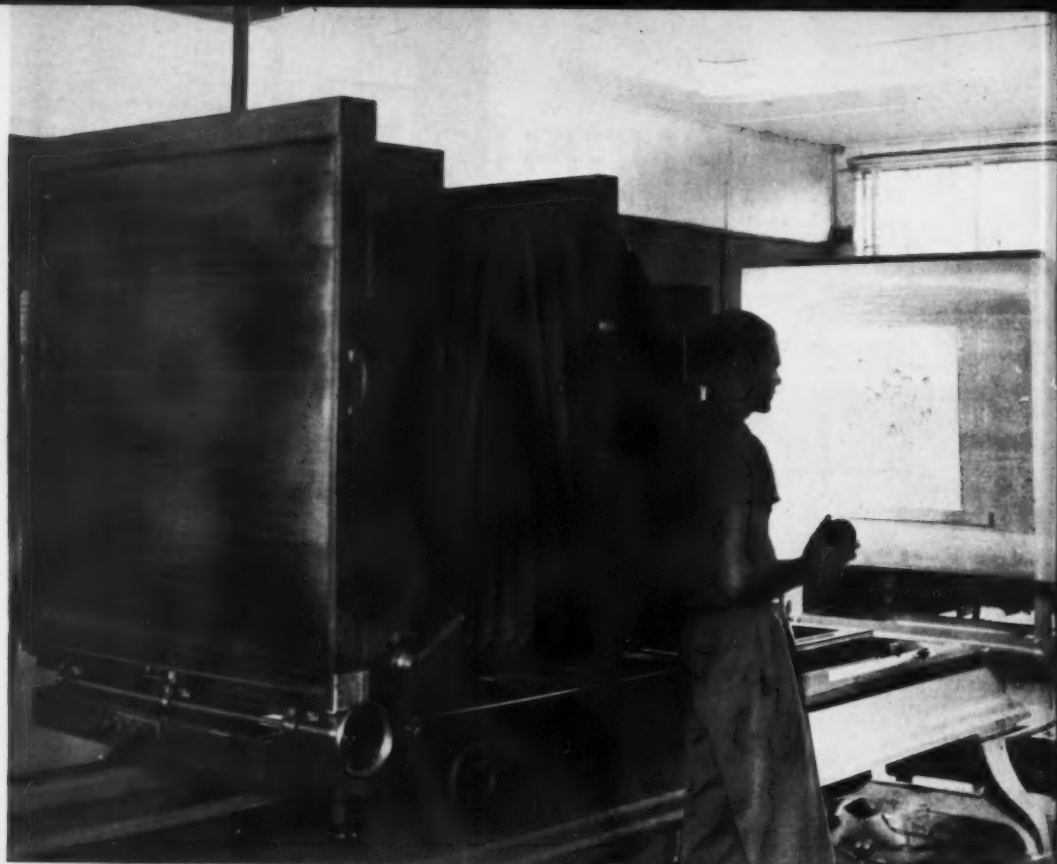


CHROMIUM plating engraved roll for wear resistance.



DEVELOPING photo - carbon tissue after application to engraving surface of roll.

**GIANT Camera used
for recording pattern
colors.**



**SKETCHMAKERS
and Artists preparing
copy.**



500 YEARS OF PRINTING

PRINTING is always in the spotlight, but particularly so this year because 1940 marks the 500th anniversary of the invention of printing from movable types. But this isn't all. Four hundred years ago printing was introduced into the New World; 300 years ago our forefathers issued the first book printed in this country.

Credit for the invention of printing from movable types goes back to 1440 and Johann Gutenberg, a European best remembered, perhaps, because of the "Gutenberg Bible," printed in 1455. We know, of course, that the Chinese were using porcelain type for printing as early as the 11th century, and that two or three centuries later they added wooden and metal type; but to Gutenberg goes the credit for the process that has had so much to do with the success of business including the "Graphic Arts."

Naturally, the art of printing has advanced as developments in other industries made improvements possible. And here in Connecticut, the home of many enterprises dating back a hundred years or more, it is interesting to compare samples of very early printed advertising with later efforts.

Back in 1896, Colt's Patent Fire

Editor's Note. Although submerged by an attitude of overdrawn humility for 5 centuries, those engaged in the printing business and many of its beneficiaries have pulled up sharply on this 500th Anniversary of the art to recount the blessings showered upon mankind by the invention and development of printing from movable types. In greater Hartford, at least, an intelligent and commendable effort is being made to demonstrate by all avenues of publicity that the art of printing is the greatest contribution ever made to mankind. The Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut salutes the printing industry and its foresighted leadership in so fittingly dramatizing the boon of printing to mankind on its 500th Anniversary!

A general advertisement for Colt arms, from Shooting and Fishing, December 17, 1896.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

THE KING OF WEAPONS

THE
COLT REVOLVER!

ADOPTED BY
THE UNITED STATES ARMY.
THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
THE NATIONAL GUARD.
The New York Police
First by Mounted Police, Sheriff,
Carriage, and Firemen.




The Safest,
The Strongest,
The Most Reliable
Revolver in the
World

Colt's Lightning Magazine Rifle in .22, .32, .38,
or 44 Calibers

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co.

Arms Company of Hartford, Conn., addressed its advertising message to police, sheriffs, cowboys, frontiersmen, the Army, Navy and the National Guard with some slight reference to target shooting as an accent on the accuracy of Colt's revolvers. All this mainly in bold face Gothic type, accompanying the picture of a western sheriff who seems set, in the accom-

Since 1859



ROBTABLE
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

America's No. 1 Lady Shooter

100% COLT

Gloria Jacobs captures 9 records in 1939 including a New All Time 298 over .22 Police Course

ALL GLORY to Gloria Jacobs — sharpshooting daughter of Captain H. J. Jacobs of the Callahan Highway Patrol.

Based on the FIRST LADY of shooting, the 1939 record of Gloria Jacobs is nothing short of sensational.

Highlight of Miss Jacobs' 1939 record was her stellar shooting at Fort Funston, California where she scored a spectacular 298 over the 22 Comp. Perry Police Course, a new ALL-TIME record for both men and women.

As if that wasn't enough, Miss Jacobs included in her string of 1939 victories eight more records in both .38 and .22 caliber matches. Our hats are off to this amazing champion by Gloria Jacobs. In every match, she shot Colts — on Officers' Model in the 38 events in Woodsmen Sport Model in the 22's.

THE COLT GUNS GLORIA USED AND THE RECORDS SHE MADE WITH THEM

COLT OFFICERS' MODEL

IN THE .38 CALIBER MATCHES

- National Match Course, Women's Record — 298
- Long Perry Course, Women's Record — 298
- W. J. Wood, Jr., Women's Record — 298
- 22 Range, Women's Record — 298

COLT SPORT MODEL WOODSMAN

IN THE .22 CALIBER MATCHES

- Long Perry Course, All 1939 Record — 298
- Forest Hill, Women's Record — 298
- Wood, Jr., Women's Record — 298
- Long Perry Course, Women's Record — 298

Send Me "Spotting the 1939 Pistol Scores"

NAME _____

STREET AND NO. _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

PHOENIX



PHOENIX FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.

panying illustration, to make a little local history.

That there has been some change in the advertising message and the layout, one of Colt's more recent advertisements indicates. While the message is still directed to law enforcement officers, the accent is on sports, with a direct appeal to the feminine reader. The improvement in the graphic arts is definitely indicated by the half-tone and the type legibility.

The Capewell Manufacturing Company, one of whose products is horse-shoe nails, went in for humor, tying in its product with contemporary events. Reproduced is one of the company's earlier advertisements, the car model dating it back to somewhere in the nineteen hundreds.

Catalogues have ever required careful editing on the part of management; and the two samples, one from The Fuller Brush Company's earliest catalogue, and the other from its latest, show an understanding of sales technique that has undoubtedly been largely responsible for the company's successful merchandising plan.

Note that similar merchandise is still to be found on the same pages. Naturally, the articles are modern in their application. The divided duster, the vacuo-static cleaner, the bath room mop, are all designed for modern living in this mechanical age, as contrasted with the sink and the cuspidor brushes of the horse and buggy period.

The use of the wire binding instead of the wire stitching, and the eye appeal of more than twice as many articles exposed to view at one time, in a more artistic setting, is an indication of advancement in the graphic arts as well as in sales promotion.

The success of Hartford industry has been intimately entwined with the growth of Hartford insurance companies. Even today, many of the highly colored examples of the lithographer's art used by Hartford insurance companies can be found cherished on some collector's wall.

An interesting example is one used by The Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford in the early sixties. Christ Church Cathedral is readily identified for it still stands, although most of

the old landmarks shown in the view of Main street, Hartford are now gone.

Compare this example of insurance advertising with the 1940 window display issued by the Equitable Fire & Marine Insurance Company. Note the simplicity of the art work. The originals from which these reproductions were made also indicate considerable advance in the lithography, as evidenced by the richer coloring.

Starting November 24 and extending through December 6, many examples of printing are to be displayed in Hartford. Included in these exhibits will be advertisements of various kinds from a score or more of internationally famous companies which have spread the gospel of New England industry throughout the world.

No one can long gaze at Connecticut industry's practical application of the graphic arts, shortly to go on display, without coming away with the feeling that despite present chaotic conditions throughout the world, the character, enterprise, and courage of the American people will keep our Ship of State on an even keel.



LIBRARIES are playing a four-fold part in the industrial preparedness phase of the National Defense Program. One of the first problems of the public libraries, in particular, has been to meet the needs of industrial workers who have been forced to adjust themselves quickly to the manufacture of new products and must master new skills. These needs have been reflected in heavy demand at public libraries for practice manuals dealing with all occupations related to war industries. Truman R. Temple, librarian of the Hartford Public Library, announced recently that the demand in that library for technical books had exceeded all previous records. Scores of new borrowers have come to the library and its branches for books on aircraft, welding, machine shop practice and similar subjects. Mr. Temple has advised his assistants to spare no effort in meeting the demand for technical books, and to concentrate upon providing an adequate supply of books in this field. He pointed out that scores of duplicate copies of these titles had been added to the library within recent weeks, many of them to the collections in the branch libraries where there had never before been a demand for technical books. Here the emphasis is being placed upon securing elementary texts for beginners and apprentices.

A second rôle which the libraries are being called upon to fill is in the field of research. The library facilities for research related to emergency activities and to war industries are widely distributed in hundreds of reference, university, public and industrial libraries. The sudden surge in many industries which have lain dormant for a period, and the present demand for new techniques and methods to meet heavy production schedules, has made the need

HOW LIBRARIES ARE AIDING BUSINESS

By MEREDITH BLOSS, *Public Relations*, Hartford Public Library

Editor's Note. Libraries, particularly the business and technical branches, are overflowing with invaluable information for business men as well as students. The librarians in Hartford and elsewhere are anxious to assist in uncovering it upon request.

for accurate information and pertinent data more acute than it has been for some years. Librarians are meeting this problem with an inquiry which, upon the advice of representatives of the Council of National Defense, will organize plans for making research materials and services readily available for any purpose related to national defense.

Industrial managers, engineers and other technical men are being called upon to put their factories and their skills to new uses. They are already turning in large numbers to the libraries, for authoritative, up-to-the-minute printed materials. The demand from this quarter will undoubtedly continue to increase, and here again librarians have expressed their awareness of the situation. Miss Mildred B. Potter, head of the business department of the Hartford Public Library, has noted heavily increasing requests from Hartford business men for material on time and motion study, job analysis, and related topics. Miss Potter has added greatly to her stock of reference materials in these fields in order to meet the new demands.

The final aspect of the new demands of industry upon the libraries is in

the field of occupational training on the level of the scientist, the engineer and the highly skilled workman. This kind of training cannot depend upon word of mouth instruction. Journals, books, and pamphlets are necessary. Two recent book-lists have appeared which cover the subject of training for national defense. Miss Rosamond Cruikshank, head of the technical department of the Hartford Public Library, estimates that over two-thirds of the titles contained on these lists are available in that department, and in addition many of these titles have been procured for the seven branches of the library system. "We are on the alert for useful titles which can be added to our collection," Miss Cruikshank added. "If any engineer, mechanic or workman has information about books which he should like to recommend for library purchase, we should be glad to know about them."

All of these problems are being met elsewhere as well as in the Hartford libraries, of course. The annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association in October had a clinic devoted to a discussion of technology purchases, with emphasis on defense.

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Through the Camera's Eye

(Continued from page 2)

tries. Norwich was chosen as its site.

From its very start the venture prospered. Today, a modern, air-conditioned building houses the most complete industrial photo-engraving unit in the world. However, it has by no means reached its full growth. Even now, copper depositing equipment is being installed to bring all processes under one roof. Chromium plating was begun a few months ago. Norwich is indeed a far cry from the

primitive little plant at North Adams of thirty years ago.

But the process itself, as practiced today, has changed greatly from the original gravure adapted from the publication field. Many intricate devices have been evolved to meet the demands of new and different mediums. They deserve a brief description here.

The present intaglio roller is like a relief half-tone plate in reverse. To hold the colors, pockets or "pins" of varying sizes, but of a uniform depth, are etched into the surface of the copper. Here similarity with other familiar methods comes to an end.

Take an oilcloth pattern. Delicately graduated tones are not used by designers except in occasional color-process jobs and wash drawings of scenics, wood grains and marble effects. There is, ordinarily, a clear, stencil-like line of demarcation between the "steps" of a color. Therefore on arriving at the shop, every design must be dissected by the sketchmaker—who uses his camera as a scalpel—into as many tracings in solid black as there are steps or shades of each color.

For example, a drawing with three tints of a red rose and two of a green

(Continued on page 20)

A Connecticut Industry Demonstrates Democracy...

The American Spirit—to which Connecticut has always given effective tinder—is nowhere more aptly on view than in the Historical Room in the Sales-Service Institute of the International Silver Company at Meriden.



FIRST—the days when beaver-topped gentlemen and their hoop-skirted ladies admired—and bought when their purses allowed—the lovely coin silver spoons hand-fashioned by the famous Rogers Bros. Later when they saw with amazed eyes the first spoons finished in the miraculous new electro-silver-plating, revolutionary in silver-smithing. And last the spread of a great industry bringing within the means of nearly every family in America coveted silverware for their tables.



- ★ A great American—William Rogers, descendant of Rogers who landed in New London in 1635—himself an apprentice silversmith in 1820 . . . soon a partner with his employer in Church and Rogers . . . his own business in 1836 . . .



- ★ No. 4 State St., Hartford—with two brothers joining him in the venture—and together perfecting the revolutionary new electro-silverplating in 1847, a famous year in silverware . . .



- ★ A fast-growing market led to the building of a factory in Hartford in 1853—making possible the manufacture of hollow ware as well as flatware . . .



- ★ 1862—and two families of craftsmen united—Meriden Britannia Co. and the Rogers Brothers—and Meriden rose to fame as the "Silver City" . . .

- ★ International Silver Company was formed in 1898—uniting many of the leading silverware firms—a brilliant alliance of resources to bring greater craftsmanship and design—a challenge in artistry, at prices possible to all, to the greatest metal craftsmen of the ages.



NEWS FORUM



TEST PILOT LYMAN-BULLARD warms up the 2,000 horsepower double Wasp engine of the Vought-Sikorsky fighter on the occasion of the visit of Rear Admiral J. H. Towers and Mr. W. S. Knudsen to the plants of United Aircraft Corporation.

Acquisition

ACCEPTING GOVERNOR BALDWIN'S recent friendly invitation for manufacturers to locate in the State of Connecticut, the Brooklyn Thermometer Company decided to move its plant to Meriden where it is engaged in making thermometers, regulators, recorders, hydrometers, pyrometers, etc. with a splendid instrument service shop for repairing these items in the New England area. Mr. A. Teichert is general manager of the Brooklyn Thermometer Company whose Meriden address is 422-460 Center Street, with sales office located at 246 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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MEMBERS OF MIDDLETOWN SERVICE CLUBS and the Chamber of Commerce met on October 15 in

Higgins Inn to welcome officials of three new industries to the section. Governor Raymond E. Baldwin greeted the officials on behalf of the state and made an eloquent appeal for more interest on the part of manufacturers and business men in government, pointing out that Connecticut had tried to do two things among others in the last two years, namely, find more jobs in private industry for labor and bring more industries into the state. Guests of honor were E. I. Schwarz, president of the Eis Manufacturing company of Middletown; Dr. Carl P. Wagner, head of Elm Crest Manor, Portland; George Ingham, Wallace D. Kimball and Herbert Mosley, executives of the Standard-Knapp Corporation of Portland.

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UNDER "ACQUISITION" last month an error was made in the spell-

ing of a firm headed by Eugene Szepesi, its president. This should have been designated as the "Atometric-Precision Gage Laboratories, Inc.", Stamford.

Makers of precision gages believed to be the most accurate possible, the Atometric-Precision Gage Laboratories turn out gages with an accuracy of one millionth of an inch. Operations are performed in a specially constructed laboratory insulated, air-conditioned and temperature controlled. Even the windows in the laboratory are such that only the light of the sun rays is permitted to enter without its heating effects.

★ ★ ★

PUTNAM will be the home town of the Beacon Wadding Company of Boston, Mass. Officials of Belding Heminway Corticelli made known the arrangements whereby the Boston firm has leased the first floor of Belding's Eureka Mill on Truesdell Street where operations will be started as soon as machinery can be installed.

★ ★ ★

VOUGHT-SIKORSKY DIVISION of the United Aircraft Corporation has completed negotiations with the City of Bridgeport for leasing of one of the two hangars at the local airport for five years. The aircraft company will install a 5,000 gallon tank for fuel for testing planes besides making numerous improvements to cost approximately \$7,000. The hangar, it is expected, will be used to store completed aircraft during the testing periods.



Sportsmen Everywhere

... men and women who get a "kick" out of shooting (and we don't mean a kick-back from the gun) know Remington Kleanbore Arrow Express Shot Shells.

And they also well know the yellow, red and green folding paper box in which they come—a quality mark of identification. Is there any reason why we can't do a "bang-up" packaging job for you?

**ROBERTSON
PAPER BOX COMPANY**
MONTVILLE, CONN.
NEW YORK OFFICE
420 LEXINGTON
AVENUE

Calendar

THE NEW HAVEN CHAPTER

of the National Association of Cost Accountants will have Mr. William J. Casey of the Research Institute of America as their guest speaker on November 26. His subject will be "Economy Through Tax Control" which should prove a subject of vital importance under present conditions, as taxes constitute one of the most difficult problems faced by industry today. The meeting will be held in the Ballroom of the Y. W. C. A. preceded by a dinner at 6:30.

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IGOR SIKORSKY of Vought-Sikorsky division of United Aircraft Corporation will be the speaker at the dinner of the Connecticut division of the New England Council on Thursday, November 14 at the Hotel Statler in Boston, it was announced by state chairman Francis S. Murphy. Governor Baldwin will be the guest of honor at the dinner and one of the speakers. The conference is sponsored by the governors of the six New England states.

★ ★ ★

AT A DISCUSSION of the Industrial Advertising & Marketing Council, Chapter of the National Industrial Advertisers Association held at New Haven on October 10, various phases of promoting the sale of products through distributors were brought out in remarks made by A. W. Tucker, Secretary. Particular emphasis was placed on the importance of getting the distributor to use mailing pieces and other promotion material by making him see how it can increase his business.

Defense

WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN of the National Defense Advisory Commission, together with Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy, and Captain Kenneth Whiting, General Inspector of Naval Aircraft for the Eastern District, visited the East Hartford and Stratford plants of United Aircraft Corporation on October 3 on one of the series of inspection tours Mr. Knudsen has been making of air-

craft manufacturers in the United States.

In East Hartford, they toured the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft and Hamilton Standard Propellers factories where Mr. Knudsen showed particular interest in production and manufacturing methods. He occasionally stopped to pick up a cylinder, a master rod, or some other part and carefully inspect its workmanship, even to the point of checking the accuracy of manufacture with the gages and micrometers provided for this purpose.

During the visit, Frederick B. Rentschler, Chairman of United Aircraft, reported to Mr. Knudsen that Pratt & Whitney production of engines including spares, was 893 engines in August and 829 in September. He added that this represented a rate of approximately 850,000 horsepower per month, which is exactly in accordance with the production schedule, and that this high rate of production would be doubled by July, 1941.

At the conclusion of the visit, Mr. Knudsen expressed himself as completely satisfied with the progress that United Aircraft was making in gearing up its production facilities for the national program. He said that the plant equipment was of the finest and the workmanship was splendid, adding that this was the kind of thing he would expect to find in New England. "After all," he stated, "New England is really the home of mass production. This is where the fine machine tools come from."

Emerging from the plants, the visitors and United Aircraft officials went to Rentschler Field and viewed the new Vought-Sikorsky XF4U-1 Fighter built for the U. S. Navy. Speaking of this airplane, Rear Admiral Towers said, "we believe this is the fastest airplane in the United States today". It is equipped with the most powerful engine to ever be put in a fighting type airplane. This is the 18-cylinder air-cooled Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp engine, which is in the 2,000 horsepower class and is highly supercharged to deliver maximum performance at high altitudes.

Following their visit to the engine and propeller plants in East Hartford, the party flew to Stratford where they inspected the Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft factory. This plant is now engaged in building observation-scout airplanes for the U. S. Navy, and although it was enlarged only a little over a year ago its floor space is in the process of being doubled. According

to newspaper reports, Mr. Knudsen said the Vought-Sikorsky factory will be producing 18 airplanes a week by next August.

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FROM COLONEL F. H. PAYNE, chief of the Hartford Ordnance District, comes word that New England industrial resources, existing and potential, are now receiving and will continue to receive "full consideration", as reiterated to the Hartford chief by Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. The recent publicity directed to the supposed vulnerability of this region brought forth immediate protest from Colonel Payne who contended that from a military aspect New England is strategically located for national defense production.

Development

FURTHER IMPETUS to Connecticut's part in the national defense program will be realized in the acquisition of Brainard Field by the War Department. It is planned to make the field an air base headquarters for the Northeast district and will be one of two New England stations for the Army Air Corps, with nearly 200 officers and 1700 enlisted men.

Official notification was received by Mayor Spellacy from Colonel Robert L. Collins, adjutant general of the First Corps Area at Boston.

According to a Washington dispatch, construction and other preparations will be started at once, to be ready in approximately three months. Use of the city-owned airport as an Army Air Corps Base would mean the suspension of private flying, and meets with the disapproval of the National Association of Aviation Officials who feel it would be better to locate at some nearby field than for the private flyers to shift their headquarters in which heavy investments have been made.

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ALFRED G. BLIVEN has been named chairman of the citizens' industrial committee, recently appointed by Mayor William J. Fitzgerald to act in an advisory capacity with the mayor in securing new industries for Norwich and to consider other industrial questions that may arise.

Died

CHARLES DEANE TATEM, 58, judge of probate at Eastford for the last ten years, and president and treasurer of the Tatem Handle Company, died suddenly on October 16 at Hillsboro, N. H. while on a business trip. Mr. Tatem was chairman of the Republican Town Committee and represented Eastford in the Legislature in 1925 and 1927. He leaves his mother; his wife, Mrs. Jennie (Bosworth) Tatem; a daughter, Mrs. Eugene H. French; two brothers, Harry L. of Eastford and James C. of Reidsville, N. C., and a grandson.

★ ★ ★

EDWARD J. COUGHLIN, a vice president, director and member of the executive committee of the United States Rubber Company died on October 7 at his home, 146 Central Park West. Until his retirement from the post as a director and member of the executive committee of the company's board of directors he had been vice president of the United States Tire Dealers Corporation, a nation-wide organization of tire merchants with more than 33,000 members. He was a member of the Lotos Club of New York and the Arcola Country Club of New Jersey.

Education

BRIDGEPORT'S NEW TRAINING COURSES are now under way at the McKinley school annex for the first in a series of training courses under the National Defense Training program. Some 200 youths, all enrolled through the State Employment Commission, have jobs waiting for them at Sikorskys. Charles J. McCarthy, general manager of the Vought-Sikorsky plant, said the young men will be employed as quickly as they can be trained due to the need for skilled workers.

★ ★ ★

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY has now received an announcement from the government to the effect that undergraduates who have completed at least one full year of college work and who are able to pass a rigid government physical examination will be eligible for aeronautical training under the Civil Aeronautics Authority this

year. Two quotas of ten men each will receive the training this fall, and a like number will be taken in the spring. Preliminary instruction in navigation and meteorology will be given on the Wesleyan campus, such training to occupy five periods a week, with credit hours to be determined by Faculty action.

Exhibition

AS A MEANS OF ACQUAINTING LOCAL PEOPLE with the products of local industries, the Business and Technical Room of the New Britain Institute sponsored an exhibit of printed material of New Britain factories. The exhibit was held from October 28th to November 4th, and is now a permanent collection of the New Britain Institute.

Eleven of the leading factories responded with catalogues, house organs, pamphlets and other advertising and educational matter. They included the P. & F. Corbin Company, Fafnir Bearing Company, Landers, Frary & Clark Company, The New Britain Machine Company, North & Judd Manufacturing Company, George E. Prentice Manufacturing Company, Skinner Chuck Company, Tuttle & Bailey, Union Manufacturing Company, The Stanley Works and the American Hosiery Company.

Expansion

IN ANTICIPATION OF INCREASED DEMANDS of the national defense program, the Hamilton Standard Propellers Division of United Aircraft Corporation announced that it has leased the entire plant of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company at Pawcatuck, Connecticut, near Stonington, for a period of two years, with a two-year option.

Leasing of the Lorraine plant will give Hamilton Standard Propellers some 200,000 square feet of additional factory space which will be devoted to the manufacture of propeller blades and to the assembly of Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propellers, as well as the training of personnel in blade manufacture.

Approximately 1000 new workers will eventually be employed at the Pawcatuck plant.

Many of the parts required for the Hamilton Standard propellers as-

sembled at the new plant will be manufactured by various subcontractors in other parts of the country.

Hamilton Standard took over the Lorraine plant on November 1st. Following the completion of necessary alterations and installation of machinery, operations at the new factory will begin shortly after the first of the year. The transaction was handled by C. M. Middlebrook, realtor, of Hartford.

★ ★ ★

SUPPLEMENTING ITS NEW OFFICE BUILDING the Stanley Works will now build a one-story building at an estimated cost of \$95,000 to be used for manufacturing purposes. The structure will be 120 feet wide and 360 feet long with a brick and steel frame, brick outside walls, steel supporting columns and extensive window space.

Hasson & Downes of New Britain has the general building contract and Berlin Construction Company the steel contract.



WHEN THE *eyes* HAVE IT
...PRODUCTION RISES 10-20%

Many plants doing close-tolerance work have found that the "eyes" hold the answer to greater production from present machines. Sight-saving, shadowless lighting has upped production 10-20%.

Screwing in "brighter bulbs" is not the answer; high-level lighting must be carefully planned to avoid glare, excessive contrast. Only experienced specialists in industrial lighting can analyze individual needs.

GRAYBAR offers a full line of modern factory lighting units, plus skilled help from lighting specialists. Ask your local GRAYBAR representative for bulletin on new Fluorescent fixtures which save money while speeding production.



25 Union Street
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven 6-4163

344 Capitol Ave.
Hartford, Conn.
Hartford 2-8266

THE HIGH STANDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY of New Haven has leased the old silk mill on the eastern shore of the harbor as part of its expansion plan necessitated by the award of a large contract for manufacturing armament for Great Britain. During the past few months the old silk mill has been under development as a harbor terminal for ocean going vessels by a syndicate headed by T. A. D. Jones.

Roughly 100,000 square feet of floor space are contained in the old mill which will permit the overflow of work now being carried on at the present site of the High Standard Manufacturing Company on Foote street near the Elm Haven housing project.

★ ★ ★

BOTWINIK BROTHERS, INC. has plans underway for the construction of a large factory building over 600 feet long on a seven-acre tract of land on Welton Street, Hamden, formerly Schuetzen Park. The new building will house the company's expanding machinery manufacturing and repair operations now being conducted in a factory at 67 Water Street, New Haven, according to an announcement by Samuel Botwinik, company president.

Honored

THE TWENTY-FIVE YEAR CLUB of the Fairfield Rubber Works of the E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company paid tribute to four new members at a dinner given on October 2 at the Greenfield Hill Country Club. Three of the group, James P. Magahern, Harry S. Tarbutton and Frederick L. McEnany, were inducted at the dinner meeting while the fourth, E. S. Nickerson, a member of the Fairfield division although employed in the New York office, was unable to attend. The club has eight active members, seven retired members and five honorary members who are retired.

★ ★ ★

THE SHOT-SHELL DIVISION of the duPont Remington Arms Company honored Fred R. (Dick) Canfield, an employee of the company for

forty-nine years, at a testimonial dinner which accompanied a well-earned pension upon which Mr. Canfield will retire. The Foremen's Association presented Mr. Canfield with a traveling bag, while James J. Chasmar, works manager, presented him with a purse from the company. John Schwerdtle presided as toastmaster.

★ ★ ★

AN ANNIVERSARY party for Winfield R. Coe, general employment manager of the International Silver Company was held on October 3 which marked fifty years of service with the company. Evarts C. Stevens, president of the International Silver Company presented Mr. Coe with a 50-year diamond service button in recognition of his loyalty to the company. A gift of a gold watch suitably engraved was made to Mr. Coe by the hollowware and sterling departments.

Mr. Coe started his career as telephone boy at the Meriden Britannia company, now Factory E, and over a period of years was rewarded for faithfulness and devotion to duty with promotion and advancement to positions of trust and responsibility, and for 20 years has served as employment manager.

Pay Check

EMPLOYEES OF THE FAFNIR BEARING COMPANY received their 20th quarterly bonus on October 15. The bonus was based on wages earned during the months of July, August and September. The practice of sharing profits with the workers through the medium of a quarterly bonus was inaugurated by the Fafnir Company January 1, 1935. Officers of the company and salesmen do not share in the distribution.

★ ★ ★

PAY INCREASES for two Bridgeport companies have been announced. Those affected are employees of the Remington Arms Manufacturing Company and Handy & Harmon, Inc. At Remington it was said that the increase was not general but a matter of steady pay adjustments.

★ ★ ★

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS were in order at the Bristol plant of the New Departure Division of General Motors

in keeping with an agreement made recently, retroactive to August 1.

Personnel

RECENT PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS of men by the Rockbestos Products Corporation are as follows: (1) Mr. P. O. Weston, formerly manager of the St. Louis Sales Office has been put in charge of the new Pacific Coast Sales Office at 367 Ninth Street, San Francisco, California; (2) Mr. J. T. Williams, who was formerly with the Rockbestos' Chicago Office, has been promoted to the post of St. Louis territory manager; (3) Mr. Carle Vande Bogart, formerly connected with the Detroit Office which is in the Chicago district, has been transferred to the Chicago Sales Office to replace Mr. Williams; (4) Mr. J. O. Pease, who formerly worked in the New England territory, has been transferred to the Detroit Office; (5) Mr. R. G. Newton of the New Haven Sales Office has been assigned to the New England territory.

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The FULLER BRUSH COMPANY
Industrial Division
3580 Main Street Hartford, Conn.

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

cause Mr. Chasmar's new duties are related to the defense program, it is possible that this information will be forthcoming from Washington, according to D. F. Carpenter, director of the Bridgeport plant. It is believed that the new assignment is closely connected with the expansion planned to fill an \$88,000,000 order for ammunition just received by the company from the War Department. A new plant in the west is to be added to the company's facilities to fill this order.

★ ★ ★

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Columbia Recording Corporation of Bridgeport. He left Columbia Phonograph to go to Japan in 1932 as vice president, treasurer and director of the Nipponophone Company, Ltd. In 1936 he returned to this country to negotiate the purchase of the controlling interest in the R.C.A. Victor Company of Japan, Ltd., and in the subsequent merger between that concern and Nipponophone was appointed managing director of the combined companies. He resigned in 1939 to open offices here as representative of various foreign interests and has now closed these offices to join Columbia.

★ ★ ★

CHARLES L. MORRIS, state aeronautics commissioner, has been appointed a member of a nationwide advisory group to assist the Civil Aeronautics Authority of the Commerce Department in current and future activities, it was announced by Assistant Secretary of Commerce Robert H. Hinckley.

Pulse

TO MEET DEFENSE PREPARED-
NESS three major utility companies will make expenditures during the coming year amounting to more than \$12,000,000. Connecticut Light & Power Company projects in connection with an increase in plant production facilities will cost \$4,500,000. A contract will be placed with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for a 43,000 kilowatt generator. Power plant enlargement at

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Devon and construction of substations and additional transmission lines will cost approximately \$4,000,000 more. Completion in 1941 is expected.

The Hartford Electric Light Company will expend more than a \$1,000,000 in the construction of transmission and distribution facilities, although it is now in a position to meet the national defense requirements at peak load in 1941.

Connecticut Power Company has placed a contract for a 25,000 kilowatt turbo generator plant at Stamford which will be ready for operation in 1941.

United Illuminating Company is installing a new 25,000 kilowatt generator at Bridgeport and is linking up its Bridgeport and New Haven generating plants at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000—construction to be completed by 1942.

A DIVIDEND of \$1.75 per share on the capital stock of The Southern New England Telephone Company for the third quarter of 1940 was declared by the directors of the company at a meeting held on September 27. The dividend was payable on Tuesday, October 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30.

★ ★ ★

A \$63,000 CONTRACT for special plane testing equipment has been awarded to the A. H. Emery Company in Stamford, notification having been made by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The new equipment will be used at the new N.A.C.A. research laboratory at Langley Field, Virginia.

This order is in addition to the Olsen-Tate-Emery testing machine already installed there and to the 1,200,000-lb. capacity Southwark-Tate-Emery testing machine now under construction for the same laboratory.

★ ★ ★

EMPLOYMENT IN BRIDGEPORT INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, in man-hours, during the week of September 14 reached a peak unequalled in 17 years, it was revealed by the Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association. Even the boom years of 1937 and 1929 are surpassed with a total of 1,616,484 man-hours worked per week in 1940, as compared with 1,607,672 in 1929 and 1,537,002 in 1937.

Review

A NEW 48-PAGE CATALOG covering all types of private intercommunicating systems has just been announced by Connecticut Telephone & Electric Corporation, Meriden. Most of the phones and related equipment shown are of new design, and include all standard types as well as special instruments such as schoolroom, elevator, beauty parlor, outdoor, portable and boiler room phones. Each of the nine major systems, as well as optional variations, are described in detail; wiring diagrams and installation data are also included. The catalog is designated as Bulletin No. 103 and is available in either bound or loose-leaf form.

★ ★ ★

THE CARLYLE JOHNSON MACHINE COMPANY of Manchester has recently published a catalog containing data on the Johnson Standard type and Super-Johnson type expanding ring friction clutch—a small, compact design for light powered drives. Dimensions are set forth in a supplementary sheet, series No. 1, and cover the new "MAXITORQ" Multiple Disc type of clutch in three sizes, No. 23, No. 24 and No. 25, both single and double, wet plate as well as dry plate. The new design of the Multiple Disc clutch, the catalog explains, permits the unit to be manually assembled or disassembled and the plates to run free when in neutral without drag or abrasion. The clutch may also be manually adjusted with ease by simply lifting the locking spring.

Safety

IN RECOGNITION OF ITS SAFETY RECORD of twelve months without a single lost time accident, employees of the Hartford plant of the Union Drawn Steel Division of the Republic Steel Corporation received a bronze plaque from the National Safety Council. This marks the second consecutive year in which the award has been earned. Direction of safety work at the plant is carried on by R. K. Newman, plant manager, and a safety committee which works hand in hand with Nils O. Sandner, industrial safety engineer of The Travelers Insurance Company. At monthly

meetings the workers are given a chance to reveal any hazards they may have discovered.

Stork

RECORD SALES for the General Shaver Division of Remington Rand, Inc. of Bridgeport have resulted from the introduction of an electric shaver for women, it was reported by R. H. Alexander, general sales manager, at a recent conference of 30 district sales managers held in Bridgeport.

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Engineering & Chemical Service

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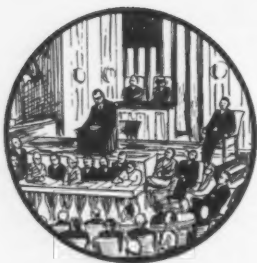
Variable Speed V-Belt Pulley

Drives

Gear Reducers

D. P. Maynard

C. H. Nye



The Legiscope

By PAUL ADAMS



THE WAGE AND HOUR ACT
DEFINITION of exemption qualifications for executive, administrative and professional employees has been received with conflicting welcome and dismay. It was with welcome that employers realized that certain employees receiving high salaries and not previously exempt as an "executive and administrative" employee will now be exempt under the new separate definition of "administrative" employee. It is with dismay, however, that employers realize that the qualifications permit the exemption of one employee earning \$200 a month and doing work within the definition of "administrative" employee, but bar another employee doing exactly the same work but receiving less than \$200 a month. Oftentimes it's not the job that is worth less money, but the way a particular employee does that job. The act exempts "the employee employed in a bona fide . . . administrative capacity." It is the capacity in which an employee is employed, and not the amount of money he receives for his work that determines the exemption. Defining and delimiting the capacity in which an employee is employed does not reasonably include setting a minimum salary at which the employee may be employed. This minimum salary requirement becomes of even more concern in the case of professional employees. Under the old definition there was no salary minimum in the definition of an employee employed in a bona fide professional capacity, but now such an employee must receive \$200 a month before he is exempt from the act.

Employees exempt under the old definition of "executive and administrative" employee will in most cases continue to be exempt as "executive" employees under the new definition. The \$30 a week must be earned on a salary basis now, however.

REQUISITION OF EMBARGOED ARTICLES is permitted at the discretion of the President by the terms

of H. R. 10339, approved October 2nd, 1940. The authority given to the President by this new law rounds out the export control picture. Under the Act of July 2nd, 1940, the President, through the office of the Administrator of Export Control can refuse to grant license for export of articles and materials considered essential for our national defense. The manufacturer who was refused an export license for articles ready for shipment found himself in a rather futile situation,—goods manufactured and ready for shipment, customers waiting, but prohibition by government against shipping. This new law enables the government to take banned articles by requisition and payment therefor.

SUSPENSION OF THE VINSON

ACT is now a reality. Under the terms of the Second Revenue Act of 1940, it is suspended with respect to all contracts or subcontracts for the construction or manufacture of any complete naval vessel or any army or navy aircraft, or any portion thereof, which were entered into or completed in any taxable year to which the new Excess Profits Tax is applicable. The Vinson Act provided for payment into the Treasury of profits in excess of 8% of the contract price. It was generally agreed that this limitation on profits would create a manifestly unjust tax situation in the light of the Excess Profits Tax. Manufacturers everywhere heave a quiet sigh of relief, not because it means more profit (because it doesn't in most cases) but because it rids them of a maze of bookkeeping and accounting complexities.

AMORTIZATION OF DEFENSE

FACILITIES is now permissible for both income and excess profits tax purposes. The emergency facilities must be certified by either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, or the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. The cost may then be written off over a 60-month period instead of over the

estimated useful life of the facilities. If the emergency ends within the 60-month period, then the amortization may be taken for such shorter period at the taxpayer's election. An erroneous impression has made its way to some extent into the minds of the public. They think that this special amortization provision means that the government will pay for the plants and equipment. They should realize, of course, that the manufacturer has to pay for the facilities out of his ordinary profits. For tax purposes only the manufacturer is allowed to treat the cost of such facilities as having completely depreciated over a five-year period, when most of the profits from the installation of the equipment would have been received. The purpose of the provision is to permit and encourage sound business policy which otherwise might not have been possible or desirable.

THE OLD EXCESS PROFITS TAX

still remains in effect. It has a new name, however,—“Declared Value Excess Profits Tax.” It would permit another “good riddance” sigh if Congress would do away with this gambling game tax. Corporations which can guess accurately the income for the year have been able to substitute taxes in \$100 amounts for taxes in four figures. It is hoped that tax revision next year will leave this for the trash pile.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH FOR THE EMPLOYER

under the National Labor Relations Act received a little encouragement in the recent decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in the case of *N.L.R.B. v. Ford Motor Company*, although the matter is yet to be ruled upon by the Supreme Court. Employees of the Ford Motor Company back in 1937 had received a copy of two publications, one the *Ford Almanac* containing a column, “Musings of Smokestack Joe,” and the other a reprint of a newspaper interview given

by Henry Ford, entitled "Ford Gives Viewpoint on Labor." These were distributed to each individual employee. The Board alleged that the publications contained the following coercive language:

"FORD GIVES VIEWPOINT ON LABOR"

"But, now along comes another group that says: 'There are 100,000 jobs out at Ford's. If you want one of them, pay us a registration fee, and so much every month, and we will pass you in, and you can work as long as you pay us.' This group is asking us to sit still while it sells our men the jobs that have always been free. *If we agree to this*, they would have complete control of American labor, a control no one has ever before had.

"I have never sought to prevent our men from joining any association—religious, racial, political, or social. No one who believes in American freedom would do that. When our men ask about unions, I give them the same advice as when they ask about any of the other schemes that are always aimed at workingmen's wages. I say to them: 'First, figure out for yourself what you are going to get out of it. If you go into a union, they have got you, but what have you got?'

"We think our men ought to consider whether it is necessary for them to pay some outsider every month for the privilege of working at Ford's. Or, whether any union can do more for them than we are doing.

"If the union leaders are sincere, they should go into business themselves . . ."

"... I have always made a better bargain for our men than an outsider could. We have never had to bargain against our men, *and we don't expect to begin now.*"

FORDISMS

"A Monopoly of Jobs in this country is just as bad as a monopoly of BREAD!

"Our men ought to consider whether it is necessary for them to PAY SOME OUTSIDER EVERY MONTH FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF WORKING AT FORD'S.

"What was the result of these strikes—merely that numbers of men put their necks into an IRON COLLAR. I'm only TRYING TO SHOW WHO OWNS THE COLLAR.

"Figure it out for yourself. If you go into a union they have GOT YOU—but what have YOU got?

"We have always made a better bargain for our men than an outsider COULD. We have never had to bargain against our men and we don't expect to begin now.

"There is no mystery about the connection between CORPORATION CONTROL and LABOR CONTROL. They are the TWO ENDS OF THE SAME ROPE. A little group of those who CONTROL BOTH CAPITAL AND LABOR will sit down in New York and settle PRICES, DIVIDENDS—AND WAGES."

The Board claimed (1) that the pamphlet constituted interference, restraint, and coercion of the Ford employees in the exercise of their rights, particularly because of the manner in which the pamphlets were distributed and because of the insinuations contained in the language of the pamphlets; and (2) that there was no violation of constitutional rights in ordering Ford to cease distributing publications of the type involved on the grounds that the guarantee of freedom of speech in the First Amendment of the Constitution is a qualified and not an absolute right.

With respect to the contentions of the Board, the Court upheld the right of employers and employees alike to hold views on any and all controversial questions, to express such views, and to disseminate them to persons who may be interested as worthy of even more venerable sanction than the right of employees to organize for collective bargaining and to select representatives of their own choosing. Said the Court, "The right to form an opinion is of little value if such opinion may not be expressed, and the right to express it is of little value if it may not be communicated to those immediately concerned."

The Board had emphasized the fact that the pamphlets were put into the hands of each individual employee instead of in the box at the gate in the usual manner. The Court pointed out that the Supreme Court has previously

approved the dissemination of opinion by the distribution of pamphlets at the homes of people, and the Court said, "We are unable to sense distinction between giving a pamphlet to a workman at the factory gate and delivering one at his home."

It was pointed out that if the employer's opinion ever had the effect of coercing employees, the very fact that there is on our statute books a National Labor Relations Act makes it difficult now to say that the concept is still a sound one. "The servant no longer has occasion to fear the master's frown of authority or threat of discrimination for union activity, express or implied."

The Court said, "... Freedom of speech guaranteed without exception to all, is the more fundamental right here involved. ... Without it the very right which the Board seeks to protect by its cease and desist order, the right to organize, to seek converts to unionism and collective bargaining, itself would be of little value."

The Court dismissed the contention of the Board that the potentiality of opinion to coerce is to be tested by whether it did in fact coerce, with the observation that every expression of opinion on important matters has the potentiality of inducing action in the interests of one group rather than another, and cited *Thornhill v. Alabama*, 310 U. S. 88: "Thus the group in power at any moment may not impose penal sanction on people and truthful discussion of matters of public interest merely on a showing that others may thereby be persuaded to take action inconsistent with its interests."

There were discharges allegedly discriminatory of 24 employees out of a total of 80,000. Only 3 employees had been discharged for alleged union activity when the first publication was distributed, and 5 more had been discharged when the interview reprint was distributed. There was no evidence that these discharges or the reason for them had been generally known in the Ford plant. The Court said, "Basic constitutional rights are not thus lightly to be whittled away. We are forced to the conclusion that the findings of the Board declaring the Ford publications and their distribution to be in pursuance of an unfair labor practice, must be set aside . . ."

The Board was careful in this case to limit the issue concerning free speech to the manner of dissemination of the employer's expression of opinion,

(Continued on page 20)

ROGER SHERMAN

TRANSFER CO.



Heavy Hauling

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Steel Erection

100 Machines moved for Colts Patent Fire Arms from 3rd story window down on the trucks and around building to new location using a truck mounted crane at each end and a crew of 40 men. This is another sample of our service, especially in solving moving problem for emergencies.

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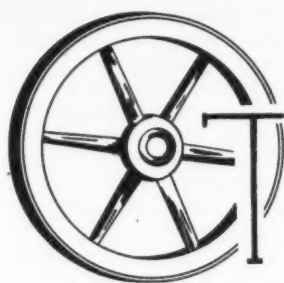
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New Britain - Gridley Machine Co.

HARTFORD
8-4153

NEW HAVEN
6-1368



TRANSPORTATION



By NORRIS W. FORD, *Traffic Manager.*

Agents for Private Carriers. According to a notice recently released by the Interstate Commerce Commission, private motor carriers need not designate agents for service of process until the Commission finds that requirement is necessary and so orders.

This announcement was made in order to clarify various questions that had arisen concerning the necessity for designating agents in order to conform with certain sections of the Motor Carrier Act that are applicable to common carriers and to which reference is made with relation to private carriers.

★ ★ ★

Western Traffic Executive Committee Approves Rule 10. The Western Traffic Executive Committee has approved of a modification of Classification Rule 10 similar to the rule established by Southern and Official Classification carriers. Under the approved record the modified rule would be established for application on ship-

ments within Western Trunk Line territory, and also on shipments originating at points in Official or Southern territory, destined to points in Western Trunk Line territory. The rule would also apply on this class of traffic from points in Western Trunk Line territory to points in Official and Southern territories. The rule, however, would not apply on traffic originating or destined to points in South Western territory.

★ ★ ★

Transport Company Acquisition Case. The Interstate Commerce Commission has released the proposed report of J. Edward Davey, Chief, Section of Finance, Bureau of Motor Carriers, in the Transport Company Case for the acquisition of approximately 40 eastern motor carriers as one operating company.

The Examiner recommended approval of the purchase of a majority of the common carriers involved in

the proposed merger. The Consolidated Motor Lines was included in this group. However, the Examiner recommended denial of the merger insofar as it contemplated the inclusion of certain contract carriers, including United Arbour Express.

★ ★ ★

Cancellation of Joint Rates to Sacramento Upheld. The United States Maritime Commission has found justified the cancellation of joint rates from the Atlantic Ports to Sacramento, California, as proposed by the steamship lines engaged in the inter-coastal trade. It also found lawful a minimum tonnage requirement which was generally fixed at 250 tons for calls at certain ports on the Pacific Coast. The single exception to this ruling was Richmond, California.

The cancellation of the joint rates and the application of the minimum tonnage requirement had been under suspension since June 5, 1940.



ON HER WAY!

30 intercoastal ports hear American-Hawaiian's whistles . . . know that they herald the most frequent schedule in the intercoastal trade.

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN
STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Express Company's Application Denied. The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied an application of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., seeking permission to cut its less-than-carload commodity rates on hundreds of items moving within Southern Territory and between Southern Territory and Official Territory.

This move represented an effort on the part of the express agency to meet the reduced less-than-carload classification ratings published recently by railroads and motor carriers for application on more than 3,500 commodities handled by southern carriers, which became effective on September 1. The express company had proposed reductions "identical" with those of the rail and motor carriers, to become effective ten days after the date of filing.

★ ★ ★

Reduced Rates to Southern Points Suspended. By its order in I. & S. Docket No. 4827, All Freight Eastern Ports to South, the Commission suspended the operation of the new emergency tariffs containing low all-freight or merchandise carload mixed rates from Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia to southern points, including Atlanta, Birmingham and Chattanooga, which were scheduled to become effective on October 5, 1940.

Rail carriers supported the tariffs under consideration by arguing that the all-freight rates would provide a means by which a diversified list of articles could be included in one car and shipped at a carload rate. They asserted that these rates are no different than the mixed carload rates applicable to other individual or specific lists of various commodities, which for many years have been shipped in mixed carloads under appropriate tariff provisions published by them even before the advent of all-commodity rates.

★ ★ ★

Petition to Limit Scope of Class Rate Investigation Denied. The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the petition of the Southeast-Southwest Shippers' Conference, which requested the Commission to so clarify and modify the scope of Class Rate Investigation, 1939, No. 28300; Consolidated Freight Classification, No. 28310 and Motor Freight Classification, No. MC-C-150, as to exclude all carload rates regardless of how published and to restrict the investigation to less-than-carload rates and ratings.

Through the Camera's Eye

(Continued from page 7)

leaf will require five tracings. Each of these is photographed separately. Next the engraver selects and photographs the screens or grounds which will reproduce the relative values of the tones most exactly. The negatives of these grounds are then stripped over the negatives of the pattern on glass plates, in much the same way that a Ben Day is applied, there being as many different screens as there are tones of any color. In the rose pattern we have described, three are required for the flower, two for the leaf.

This method assures a sharpness and evenness of color which cannot now be obtained if the original is photographed through a single screen, the process employed for the usual halftone and gravure reproduction. Only wash drawings in continuous tones are photographed directly.

Putting the design together again is like assembling the parts of a jigsaw puzzle. The negatives of the different steps of each color are fitted to each other and a positive is made. Thus in the rose design, the three negatives of the red flower are transformed into one positive, and the two of the green leaf into another.

From here on, the process follows the established routine of gravure engraving. The positive is printed on a sensitized gelatine coated paper called carbon tissue, by exposure to an electric arc lamp. This light's powerful rays penetrate, harden and make insoluble the carbon tissue surrounding the area of the pattern and between the dots of the screen. They are only deflected by the opaque black spaces of the design. The carbon tissue is then transferred to a copper roller which is placed in a hot bath. Here all of the soluble gelatine is washed away leaving those parts exposed which are to be etched. As an added precaution, the entire surface of the roller, except the unprotected area, is "painted out" with acid-resisting asphaltum. Now it is a simple matter to etch the design into the copper with iron chloride. And last, after a proof has been made, the roller is plated with chromium, which hardens it sufficiently to withstand the wear and tear of a long run, perhaps of several hundred thousand yards.

This tabloid report, like so many

attempts to compress the evolution of a highly complicated technique, reduces photo-engraving to a bare, functional skeleton. Fortunately there are its known achievements to put solid flesh on the bony structure. It is no exaggeration to say that the camera lifted oilcloth from obscurity to the level of a high style product. Certainly no other development in the history of the industry, not even the invention of cellulose acetate lacquers which led to a metamorphosis in printing, has had such far-reaching consequences.

Today, oilcloth is keyed to fashion as carefully as are expensive silks. It attracts good designers by the assurance of accurate reproduction of their work. The speed of the process makes possible a swift response to ever changing style. Formerly a few new patterns were issued every year. Now lines are overhauled each Fall. In addition to this complete annual revision, the trade's interest is freshly stimulated in the spring by the release of several designs.

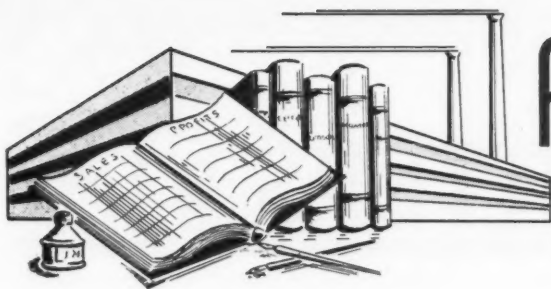
Incidentally, *every* pattern in the current lines of the entire industry was photo-engraved. Mr. Chambers is entitled to a grim smile today over the recollection of his appearance thirty years ago when, hat in hand, he begged for the privilege of engraving *one* roller to demonstrate the practicality of his process. He could indeed rest now on his laurels. But there are already indications that his restless eye is fixed on fresh pastures. Just what spot in the industrial expanse will mark his next triumph is a matter of interesting speculation.

The Legiscope

(Continued from page 17)

hoping, we assume, that the Court would rule the manner improper and that only the specific question of *manner* would be held to be an unfair labor practice. The Court's ruling in this respect is completely encouraging because its effect is to inform employers generally that they have a guaranteed constitutional right to communicate their opinions on unions to their employees by means of pamphlets distributed to each employee individually.

There is one limitation to the Court's ruling that must be heeded. The employer's opinion must contain "no threat of discharge or discrimination."



Accounting Hints *for* MANAGEMENT

(Contributed by HARTFORD CHAPTER, N.A.C.A.)

Amortization—New Plant Facilities. Manufacturers of defense materials were confronted with a serious practical problem when it came to investing large sums in additional plants needed only for the manufacture of military and defense products and the productive life of which could not be determined. No assurance was forthcoming as to how long foreign governments and the United States government would continue to pour out orders for goods requiring such special plant facilities. Some important foreign contracts were reported to include prices which would fully reimburse the contractors for additional plant requirements over the period of production contemplated in the contracts. There still remained, however, the tax question as to whether the U. S. Treasury Department would allow the cost of special facilities to be written off rapidly enough for tax purposes so that the deductions would be available in the years when taxable contract profits accrued. This tax question is of considerable importance in connection with our domestic defense program. Many business concerns have voluntarily proceeded with the extensive plant additions required for emergency production, trusting that equitable tax arrangements would be worked out in due course.

There are three methods which the Defense Advisory Commission outlines for providing investment in additional plant facilities acquired for defense production. The first involves private ownership of such additional plant with no government interest, which plan utilizes private investment to the maximum. Plan II involves private ownership with a government interest, while Plan III provides for full government ownership.

The Second Revenue Act of 1940 includes a provision for the allowance

of amortization of such special facilities. It provides that they may be written off over a five year period instead of through the ordinary depreciation deduction based on estimated useful life (which may vary from five to twenty-five or more years). This optional treatment, however, is subject to various qualifications and limitations, so that it is questionable as to whether the nuisance and the potential controversy which may ultimately ensue will encourage the general use of this optional basis of deductions.

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Following the vast appropriations for defense expenditures within the last few months, to take care of thousands to be conscripted for national service, with all the munitions, supplies and accouterments to be provided, and with a rapid stepping up of aeronautical, naval and other military construction, the Defense Advisory Commission recently stated that the War Department has adopted two new policies in connection with the purchase of large quantities of critical items. Under the first policy the government will take delivery at the plant and the contractor will not have to include transportation in his bid. The second policy will allow split bidding; i.e., a bidder may contract for a part only of the entire order. These two policies will enable a wider distribution of orders throughout the country and greater participation by small businesses. A vast number of companies

and firms who in this generation have had little experience with government contracts will shortly have the United States as an important customer.

As a result of its experience in settling the World War contracts, the government took steps in the 1920's to standardize its contract procedure and after careful study a small group of four or five standard contract forms was approved covering government procurement and the construction in the time of peace. These forms have been in use for a sufficient number of years so that the legal and administrative interpretations of the standard provisions are generally settled.

The risks to manufacturers in entering fixed price contracts should be emphasized. In war-time the risks of entering such contracts may be exceptionally great due to the possibilities of increased labor and other costs. The contractor, therefore, should not enter long term contracts at fixed prices without fairly appraising these risks or seeing that there are adequate protective clauses written into the terms. This explains in part the return of cost-plus types of contract.

★ ★ ★

Insurance—Adequacy of Coverage and Collection of Claims. This subject will be the topic of discussion at the next monthly meeting of Hartford Chapter, N.A.C.A., November 19, 1940. Ernest R. Dayton, C.P.A., Comptroller, The Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown will be the speaker.

★ ★ ★

Erratum. Through an oversight C. I. did not publish credit line—Contributed by Hartford Chapter N.A.C.A.—in October issue. Our apologies.

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• HINTS *For* EXPORTERS



By MAHLON ASHFORD, *Foreign Trade Manager.*

Credit Terms to Latin America.

There seems to exist quite a difference of opinion as to the liberality of our general exporter in granting credits to the Latin American importer. For instance, in its editorial of October 14th the "New York Forwarder" believes that our terms are entirely too stringent, whereas in a weekly bulletin of the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men dated September 20th, the opposite stand is taken. In part the former states: "While satisfactory to a few, our current Latin American business is, speaking generally, far below what it should and could be despite the exchange handicaps. . . . Many American concerns recoil from doing business with firms in a foreign land on a credit basis unless rated in top-notch brackets. Yet it remains, as in our own country, that the great bulk of South American trade is carried on by responsible business men of established integrity but moderate rating. . . . We must change our hard-boiled credit attitude toward buyers abroad. At the moment we might easily afford to skim the cream off foreign business offerings but things may change in the future to make us bitterly regret being too choosy now. The result of an actual survey of outstanding American exporters, indisputably proves that the complaints and criticisms about reductions in terms, or the outright refusal of credit terms have no basis in fact."

The report concludes with the following: "Summarizing these reports, and examining the Survey data, a fair analysis of the situation would indicate that these complaints fall into four main categories:

"First, those that are deliberately inspired without justification in an effort to embarrass or disparage the American exporter, or to force governmental or other extraordinary action.

"Second, those complaints that are

evidently made without adequate appreciation of the dollar foreign exchange position of a given country.

"Third, those that result from dissatisfaction on the part of new buyers who fail to understand that they must first establish their credit status before the American exporter can accord them credit terms, and who fail to take into consideration the fact that the American exporter has always felt that one of the determining factors in any buyer's credit status is his past performance, which, in the case of these new buyers, is a non-existent quantity.

"Fourth, this last category is made up of a great variety that run the gamut from the shoestring operator who wants to cover all of South America, down to the buyer who demands accommodations that are entirely foreign to the trade in question.

"It would appear that the only justifiable criticisms discovered were those made against concerns in the U. S. who have never been in export, and who, as was said before, accept original export orders with some fear and trepidation, and who may properly be accused of over-caution. It is impossible to engage in a discussion such as this without encountering the question, 'What are the American exporters going to do about Latin American countries, and Latin American buyers, who insist that they must have longer terms if they are to continue doing business with American exporters, or who indicate that they cannot continue doing business with American exporters under present terms, once the European conflict is over and European competition again offers them prices and terms much more advantageous than those now accorded by American exporters?' The answer to this question is difficult, and no attempt to decide it shall be made here, but we think it should be emphatically stated once more that American exporters,

and indeed American domestic business, have always operated on the basis that business is best established on the policy of selling quality merchandise and not in selling terms or prices, and that whatever arrangement is consummated to assist Latin American buyers must be predicated on those business principles."

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Latin America Exchange Situation.

The Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce in their new publication, *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, October 19th issue, has published a resumé on the above, which we are summarizing as follows: Cuba has no exchange restrictions applying to payments for imports. The following countries have no exchange control restrictions: Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Peru and El Salvador.

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Argentina. Exchange control system involves the issue of "prior exchange permits" to cover imported merchandise, based for each country on the quantity of exchange provided by its purchases of Argentine products. The loss of important European markets and the blockage of the proceeds of exports to the United Kingdom have caused Argentina to view with concern an excess of imports from certain countries, including the U. S. This situation prompted the action in mid-September by the exchange control authorities of a temporary suspension of exchange permits. Inasmuch as a cardinal principle of the prior permit system has been that when a prior exchange permit is issued, the corresponding exchange will be made available, American exporters should assure themselves that the importer has secured the prior permit before shipment is booked.

BUSINESS PATTERN

Under the increasing stimulus of the national defense program, general business activity in Connecticut continued in September the rise that has been in evidence since last March, the general index advancing 5 points over August to stand at 19% above the estimated normal. In the United States, the index of industrial activity likewise reflected the effect of the defense program, the Federal Reserve Board index for the last week of September standing 4 points higher than the corresponding week of August.

Preliminary reports for October indicate a slowing up in this advance.

concerns during the month, a 5% increase to 600 employees in one case being accompanied by a week's vacation with pay each year.

Freight carloadings originating in 13 Connecticut cities advanced 5 points during the month, all types of shipments showing increases in volume over August.

Metal tonnage carried by the New Haven Road reached the greatest volume since 1929.

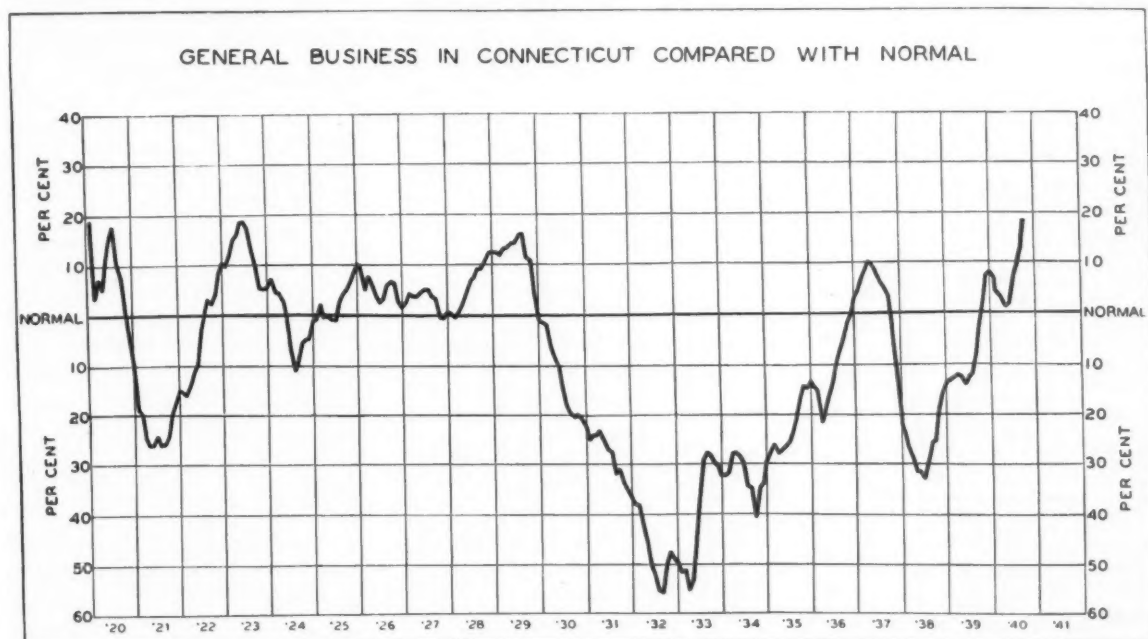
Building activity in Connecticut during September showed more than the usual seasonal improvement.

The Pratt-Whitney Division of the

operation close to 93% of capacity for September, as compared with less than 80% a year ago. As reported by "Iron Age", production for the second week of October was at the rate of 94% of capacity.

The daily output of pig iron in the United States during September, after adjustment for the usual seasonal fluctuations, was slightly less than in August, though higher than any other month in recent years.

The weekly production of automobiles, after the change-over to the new models in August, increased rapidly during the month, production for



Activity in manufacturing concerns in Connecticut increased sharply during September, the composite index of manufacturing activity rising to the highest level of the past twenty years. The index of man-hours worked in factories within the State advanced 5 points over August to a new high level. Increases of more than 5% over last month were recorded in Bridgeport, Hartford and New Britain, while in Bristol there was a gain of almost 4%.

Factory employment in Connecticut likewise showed marked improvement, gains averaging more than 3% being realized in the aforementioned cities and in Waterbury.

Wage increases affecting a total of 850 employees were reported by two

United Aircraft Corporation has awarded the general contract for an addition to their plant in East Hartford to cost \$1,250,000. The general contract for the construction of a \$100,000 storage building in West Hartford for the Niles-Bement-Pond Company has also been awarded.

The number of real estate sales in the State during the month was the greatest since 1929.

Construction work in the United States reached the highest volume since the summer of 1930, the greatest gain being made in industrial building, largely as a result of the defense program.

Steel ingot production in the United States continued at an average rate of

the week of October 12th being reported at 108,500 units, as compared with 75,900 units for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 43%.

The composite index of wholesale commodity prices remained practically unchanged during September, advances of 5% and 8%, respectively, in the prices of copper and zinc being largely offset by decreases in the prices of other component items.

Sales by department stores in the United States in September failed to maintain the high level reached in August, the Federal Reserve Board's index of department store sales dropping to 97 from the 99 recorded last month.



Ed. NOTE. This department, giving a partial list of products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department.

(Advertisement)

Accounting Forms		Bathroom Accessories		Brass Goods	
The Baker Goodyear Co	New Haven	The Charles Parker Co	Meriden	Sargent and Company	New Haven
Accounting Machines		Bearings		Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	Bicycle Coast Brakes		Brass Mill Products	
Acetylene		New Departure Div General Motors (ball)		Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport
Connecticut Gas Products Co Inc	Meriden	The Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain	Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Adding Machines		Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)		Brass Stencils—Interchangeable	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	Bells		The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415, Forestville
Advertising Printing		Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton	Brick—Building	
The Case Lockwood & Brainard Co	Hartford	The Gong Bell Mfg Co	East Hampton	The Donnelly Brick Co	New Britain
Advertising Specialties		Sargent and Co	New Haven	Bricks—Fire	
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	The N N Hill Brass Co	East Hampton	Howard Company	New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Made to Order)	Waterbury	Belting		Broaching	
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Hartford Belting Co	Hartford	The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
Aero Webbing Products		The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Brooms—Brushes	
Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	The Thames Belting Co	Norwich	The Fuller Brush Co	Hartford
Air Compressors		Benches		Buckles	
The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford	The Charles Parker Co (piano)	Meriden	The Hatheway Mfg Co (Dee Rings)	Bridgeport
Aircraft—Repair & Overhaul		Bicycle Coast Brakes		The Hawie Mfg Co	Bridgeport
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp	Rentschler Field East Hartford	Bicycle Sundries		The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain
Airplanes		New Departure Div General Motors Corp		John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft, Div United Aircraft Corp	Stratford	Binders Board		B Schwanida & Sons	Staffordville
Aluminum Castings		Colonial Board Company	Manchester	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	Biological Products		The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Aluminum Forgings		Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Buffing & Polishing Compositions	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (small)	Waterbury	Blocks		Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
Aluminum Goods		Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven	Lea Mfg Co	Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	Blower Fans		Buffing Wheels	
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford	The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co	Danielson
Aluminum—Sheets & Coils		Colonial Blower Company	Hartford	Buttons	
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven	Blower Systems		B Schwanida & Sons	Staffordville
Ammunition		Colonial Blower Company	Hartford	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Boilers		Col's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Artificial Leather		The Bigelow Co	New Haven	Scovill Manufacturing Co (uniform and tack fastened)	Waterbury
Zapon Div, Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic only)	Stamford	The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Asbestos		Bolts and Nuts		Cabinets	
Rockbestos Products Corp (insulated wire, cable and cords)	New Haven	Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	The Charles Parker Co (medicine)	Meriden
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	The O K Tool Co Inc (T-Slot)	33 Hull St Shelton	Cams	
Assemblies, Small		The Blake & Johnson Co (nuts, machine screw-bolts, stove)	Waterville	The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
The Wallace Barnes Co Div, Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Bottle Bobbins		Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co	Thompsonville
Automobile Accessories		Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	Carpet Lining	
The Rostand Mfg Co (windshields, seats, and body hardware)	Millford	Box Board		Palmer Brothers Co	New London
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, rivets brass, clutch facings, packing)	Bridgeport	The Lydall & Foulds Paper Co	Manchester	Castings	
Automotive Friction Fabrics		National Folding Box Co	New Haven	The Charles Parker Co (gray iron)	Meriden
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum)	Meriden
Automotive & Service Station Equipment		Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville	The Gillette-Vibber Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock)	New London
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Canned Oil Dispensers)	Waterbury	Boxes—Paper—Folding		The Sessions Foundry Co (gray iron)	Bristol
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service machinery)	Bridgeport	Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich	John M Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum)	Naugatuck
Bakelite Moldings		S Curtis & Son Inc	Sandy Hook	Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel)	Branford
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	M S Dowd Carton Co	Hartford	McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron)	New Haven
Balls		National Folding Box Co (paper folding)	New Haven	Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum)	688 Third Ave West Haven
The Abbott Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford	The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	Philbrick-Booth & Spencer Inc (Gray Iron)	Hartford
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless, aluminum)	Hartford	Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville	The Greist Mfg Co (white metal, slush, permanent moulds)	503 Blake St New Haven
Barrels		Brake Lining		Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass and bronze)	Waterbury
The Abbott Ball Co (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Vanadium Metals Co (brass, bronze and aluminum)	Groton
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (tumbling)	Hartford	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (automotive and industrial)	Bridgeport	Union Mfg Co (gray iron)	New Britain
		Brass and Bronze		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass)	Middletown
		The American Brass Co (sheet, wire rods, tubes)	Waterbury	Castings—Permanent Mould	
		The Bridgeport Rolling Mills Co	Bridgeport	The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (zinc and aluminum)	Meriden
		The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet, wire, rods)	Bristol	Chain	
		The Miller Co (Phosphor bronze in sheets, strips and rolls)	Meriden	John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
		The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury	Chains—Bead	
				The Bead Chain Mfg Co	Bridgeport

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

Chemicals		Electric Appliances		Foundries	
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	The Silcox Co	80 Pliny St Hartford	Union Mfg. Co (gray iron)	New Britain
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	Electric Cables		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze)	New Haven
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	The Sessions Foundry Co (iron)	Middletown
Chromium Plating		Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding		Foundry Riddles	
Chromium Corp of America	Waterbury	Specialties		The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Chucks & Face Plate Jaws		Electric Cords		Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized, steel)	Southport
Union Mfg Co	New Britain	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	Furniture—Anodic Aluminum	
Clamps—Wood Workers		Electric—Communtators & Segments		Warren McArthur Corporation	Bantam
Sargent and Company	New Haven	The Cameron Elec Mfg Co (rewinding motors)	Ansonia	Furniture Pads	
Clay		Electric Fixture Wire		The Gilman Brothers Company	Gilman
Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry)	New Haven	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	Fuses	
Cleansing Compounds		Electric Heating Element & Units		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	Galvanizing & Electric Plating	
Clutch—Friction		Electrical Instruments		The Gillette-Vibber Co	New London
The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co (Johnson Expanding Ring; Multiple Disc Maxitorq)	Manchester	The Bristol Co	Waterbury	Galvanizing	
Comfortables		Electric Panel Boards		Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
Palmer Brothers Co	New London	The Plainville Electrical Products Co	Plainville	Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown
Cones		Electric Wire		Gaskets	
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) (Paper)	Mystic	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc	Bridgeport
Consulting Engineers		The Whitney Blake Co (Graybar Elec Co Exclusive Distributors)	Hamden	Gauges	
The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (Consulting)	Hartford	Electrical Control Apparatus		The Bristol Co (pressure, vacuum, indicating, recording and controlling)	Waterbury
Contract Manufacturers		The Trumbull Electric Mfg Co	Plainville	Gears—Reverse & Reduction for Motor Boats	
The Greist Mfg Co (metal parts and assemblies)	New Haven	Electrical Control Equipment		The Snow and Petrelli Mfg Co	New Haven
Copper		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Gears and Gear Cutting	
The American Brass Co (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)	Waterbury	Electrical Goods		The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet)	Bristol	A C Gilbert Co	New Haven	Glass Coffee Makers	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (pipe and service tubing)	Waterbury	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	The Silcox Co	80 Pliny St Hartford
The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury	Electrical Switches		The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415, Forestville
Copper Sheets		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Golf Equipment	
The New Haven Copper Co	Seymour	Electrotypes		The Horton Mfg Co (clubs, shafts, balls, bags)	Bristol
Copper Shingles		W T Barnum & Co Inc (all classes)	New Haven	Graphite Crucibles & Products	
Copper Water Tube		Elevators		American Crucible Co	Shelton
Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport	The Eastern Machinery Co (passenger and freight)	New Haven	Grinding	
Cork Cots		Embalming Chemicals		The Hartford Special Machinery Co (gears, threads, cams and splines)	Hartford
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	The Embalmers' Supply Co	Westport	Hardware	
Corrugated Box Manufacturers		Engines		Sargent and Co	New Haven
The Danbury Square Box Co	Danbury	Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine)	Bridgeport	Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial)	Middletown
Corrugated Shipping Cases		Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div (aircraft)	East Hartford	Hardware—Trailer Cabinet	
D L & D Container Corp	87 Shelton Ave New Haven	Envelopes		The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford
Gair Thames Containers Div of the Robert Gair Co Inc	Portland	Curtis 1000 Inc	Hartford	Hardware, Trunk & Luggage	
Cosmetics		Extractors—Tap		J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
The J B Williams Co	Glastonbury	The Walton Co	94 Allyn St Hartford	Hat Machinery	
Cotton Batting & Jute Batting		Eyelets		Doran Brothers Inc	Danbury
Palmer Brothers	New London	The Platt Bros & Co P O Box 1030	Waterbury	Headers	
Cotton and Jute Batting		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury	The E J Manville Machine Co	Waterbury
The Gilman Brothers Company	Gilman	The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Heat Treating	
Cotton Yarn		Fasteners—Slide & Snap		The A F Holden Co	200 Winchester St New Haven
The Floyd Cranska Co	Moosup	The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain	The Bennett Metal Treating Co	1045 New Britain Ave Elmwood
Counting Devices		Sargent and Co	New Haven	The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc	Hartford
Veeder-Root Inc	Hartford	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	Heat-Treating Equipment	
Cutlery		Scovill Manufacturing Co (snap)	Waterbury	The A F Holden Co	200 Winchester St New Haven
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Felt		The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (commercial)	296 Homestead Ave
Cut Stone		American Felt Co	Glenville	The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
The Dextone Co	New Haven	Ferrules		Heating Apparatus	
Cutters		The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Crane Company	Bridgeport
The Standard Machinery Co (rotary board, single and duplex)	Mystic	Fibre Board		Highway Guard Rail Hardware	
The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth milling)	Shelton	The C H Norton Co	North Westchester	Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
Dictating Machines		The Wm Foulds & Company	Manchester	Hinges	
Dictaphone Corporation	Bridgeport	Finger Nail Clippers		Sargent and Company	New Haven
Die Castings		The H C Cook Co	32 Beaver St Ansonia	Homer D Brouson Company	Beacon Falls
Newton-New Haven Co Inc	688 Third Ave West Haven	Firearms		Holsts and Trolleys	
Dies		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Union Mfg Company	New Britain
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co	141 Brewery St New Haven	Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Hose Supporter Trimmings	
Die-Heads—Self-Opening		Fire Hose		The Hawie Mfg Co (So-Lo Grip Tabs)	Bridgeport
The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	Truman & New Haven	Fabrics Fire Hose Co (municipal and industrial)	Sandy Hook	Hot Water Heaters	
Barclay Sts	New Haven	Fireplace Goods		Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner)	Stamford
The Geometric Tool Co	New Haven	The John P Smith Co (screens)	423-33 Chapel St	Industrial Finishes	
Dish Washing Machines		The Rostand Mfg Co	Milford	Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Fireproof Floor Joists		Insecticides	
Draperies		The Dextone Co	New Haven	American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
Palmer Brothers Co	New London	Fishing Equipment		Insulated Wire Cords & Cable	
Drop Forgings		The Horton Mfg Co (reels, rods, lines)	Bristol	The Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc	Seymour
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	Fishing Lines		Japanning	
The Blakeslee Forging Co	Plantsville	The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co	East Hampton	J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Atwater Mfg Co	Plantsville	Fishing Tackle		Joining	
Edged Tools		The H C Cook Co	32 Beaver St Ansonia	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (compressed sheet)	Bridgeport
The Collins Co (axes and other edged tools)	Collinsville	Scovill Manufacturing Co (metal)	Waterbury	Key Blanks	
Elastic Webbing		Flow Meters		Sargent and Company	New Haven
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	The Bristol Co	Waterbury	The Graham Mfg Co	Derby
		Forgings		Knit Goods	
		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	American Hosiery Company	New Britain
		Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes)	Bridgeport		(Advt.)
		Scovill Manufacturing Co (non-ferrous)	Waterbury		

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

Labels		Mill Supplies		Pyrometers	
J & J Cash Inc (Woven)	South Norwalk	Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	The Bristol Co (recording and controlling)	Waterbury
Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels		Moulded Plastic Products		Radiation-Finned Copper	
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	The G & O Manufacturing Company	New Haven
Ladders		The Watertown Mfg Co 117 Echo	Lake Road Watertown	Railroad Equipment	
A W Flint Co	196 Chapel St New Haven	Moulds		The Rostand Mfg Co (baggage racks and mirrors for passenger cars)	Milford
Lamps		The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel) 141	New Haven	Rayon Yarns	
The Rostand Mfg Company (brass, colonial style & brass candlesticks)	Milford	The Sessions Foundry Co. (heat resisting for non ferrous metals)	Bristol	The Hartford Rayon Corp	Rocky Hill
The Greist Mfg Co (portable, office, floor, table and novelty)	503 Blake St New Haven	Nickel Anodes		Razors	
Leather		Anothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	Schick Dry Shaver Inc (electric)	Stamford
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin)	Glastonbury	Nickel Silver		Reamers	
Leather Goods Trimmings		The Seymour Mfg Co	Seymour	The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth)	Shelton
The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain	Nuts Bolts and Washers		Recorders and Controllers	
Letterheads		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	The Bristol Co (humidity, motion and operation)	Waterbury
Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers)	New Haven	Office Equipment		Refractories	
Lighting Equipment		Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	Howard Company	New Haven
The Miller Co (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe)	Meriden	Oil Burners		Resistance Wire	
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	The C O Jelliff Mfg Co (Nickel chromium, kanthal)	Southport
Locks		The Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp	Hartford	Retainers	
Sargent and Company	New Haven	1477 Park St	Hartford	The Hartford Steel Ball Co (bicycle & automotive)	Hartford
Locks—Cabinet		Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic commercial and industrial)	Stamford	Reverse Gear—Marine	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Oil Burner Wick		The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co	Manchester
Locks—Suit-case and Trimmings		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc	Bridgeport	Riveting Machines	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Oxygen		The Grant Mfg & Machine Co	Bridgeport
Locks—Trunk		Connecticut Gas Products Co Inc	Meriden	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service equipment)	Bridgeport
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Packing		Rivets	
Locks—Zipper		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (rubber sheet and automotive)	Bridgeport	Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Paints and Enamels		The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper and non-ferrous)	Waterville
Machine Work		The Tredennick Paint Mfg Co	Meriden	J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
The Hartford Special Machinery Co (contract work only)	Hartford	Paperboard		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper)	Bridgeport
Machinery		Gair Thames Containers Div of the Robert Gair Co Inc	Portland	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (iron)	Bridgeport
The Hallden Machine Company (mill)	Thomaston	The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	Rods	
The Standard Machinery Co (bookbinders)	Mystic	Paper Boxes		The Bristol Brass Corp (brass and bronze)	Bristol
Machines		National Folding Box Co (folding)	New Haven	Roof Coatings & Cements	
Andrew C Campbell Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling)	Bridgeport	The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	Tilo Roofing Co Inc	Stratford
The Patent Button Company	Waterbury	Robertson Paper Box Co (folding)	Montville	Roofing—Built Up	
Machines—Automatic		Paper Clips		Tilo Roofing Co Inc	Stratford
The A H Nilson Mach Co (Special)	Bridgeport	The H C Cook Co (steel) 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Rubber Chemicals	
Machines—Forming		Paper Tubes and Cores		The Stamford Rubber Supply Co ("Factice" Vulcanized Vegetable Oils)	Stamford
The A H Nilson Mach Co (four-slide wire and ribbon stock)	Bridgeport	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	Rubberized Fabrics	
Malleable Iron Castings		Parallel Tubes		The Duro-Gloss Rubber Co	New Haven
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	Rubber Footwear	
Marine Equipment		Pharmaceutical Specialties		The Goodyear Rubber Co	Middletown
The Rostand Mfg Co (portlights, deck, cabin and sailboat hardware)	Milford	Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Kedetees, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)	Naugatuck
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	Phosphor Bronze		Rubbish Burners	
Marking Devices		The Seymour Mfg Co	Seymour	The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St	New Haven
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co	New Haven	The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet)	Bristol	Safety Fuses	
Matrices		Pipe		The Ensign-Bickford Co (mining & detonating)	Simsbury
W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven	The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury	Scales—Industrial Dial	
Mattresses		Howard Co (cement well and chimney)	New Haven	The Kron Company	Bridgeport
Palmer Brothers Co	New London	Crane Company (fabricated)	Bridgeport	Scissors	
Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury	Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper)	Bridgeport	The Acme Shear Company	Bridgeport
Measuring Instruments		Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper, red brass and yellow brass)	Waterbury	Screw Machine Products	
The Bristol Co (long distance)	Waterbury	Pipe Fittings		The Blake & Johnson Co	Waterville
Metal Cleaners		Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	Centerless Grinding Works	Bridgeport
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	Platers		70 Knowlton St	Bridgeport
Metal Cleaning Machines		The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	New Haven
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	The Plainville Electro Plating Co	Plainville	Truman & Barclay St	Forestville
Metal Goods		The Plainville Electro Plating Co	Plainville	The Humason Mfg Co	Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Co (to order)	Bridgeport	Platers' Equipment		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Metal Novelties		MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	Screws	
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Plumbers' Brass Goods		The Blake & Johnson Co (machine)	Waterville
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport	Sargent and Company	New Haven
Metal Products—Stampings		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury	Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol	Plumbing Specialties		The Charles Parker Co (wood)	Meriden
The Greist Mfg Co 503 Blake St	New Haven	John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck	Scovill Manufacturing Co (cap and machine)	Waterbury
Metal Stampings		Pole Line		Scythes	
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	Winsted Manufacturing Co	Winsted (Adv.)
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Polishing Wheels			
The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain	The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co	Danielson		
The Greist Mfg Co 503 Blake St	New Haven	Presses			
Milk Bottle Carriers		The Standard Machinery Co (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting)	Mystic		
The John P Smith Co 323-33 Chapel St	New Haven	Propellers—Aircraft			
Millboard		Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford		
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (asbestos)	Bridgeport	Punches			
		The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (ticket & cloth)	New Haven		
		141 Brewery St	New Haven		
		Putty Softeners—Electrical			
		The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415 Forestville		

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

Sewing Machines		Stereotypes		Venetian Blinds	
The Greist Mfg Co (Sewing machine attachments)	503 Blake St New Haven	W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven	The Permatex Fabrics Co	Jewett City
The Merrow Machine Co (Industrial)	2814 Laurel St Hartford	Stop Clocks, Electric		Ventilating Systems	
Shaving Soaps		The H C Thompson Clock Co	Bristol	Colonial Blower Company	Hartford
The J B Williams Co	Glastonbury	Studio Couches		Vises	
Shears		Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury	The Charles Parker Co	Meriden
The Acme Shear Co (household)	Bridgeport	Switchboards		Washers	
Sheet Metal Products		Plainville Electrical Products Co	Plainville	The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper & non-ferrous)	Waterville
The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury	Switchboards Wires and Cables		American Felt Co (felt)	Glenville
Sheet Metal Stampings		Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Middledale
The American Buckle Co	West Haven	Switches		The Sessions Foundry Co (cast iron)	Bristol
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol	Tableware—Stainless Steel		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (clutch washers)	Bridgeport
Signals		International Silver Co	Meriden	Watches	
The H C Cook Co (for card files)	Ansonia	Tanks		Benrus Watch Co	30 Cherry St Waterbury
32 Beaver St		The Bigelow Company (steel)	New Haven	Waterproof Dressings for Leather	
Silks		Tape		The Viscol Company	Stamford
Cheney Brothers	South Manchester	The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Webbing	
Silverware		Tap Extractors		The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
International Silver Co (tableware, nickel silver, silver plate and sterling)	Meriden	The Walton Co	94 Allyn St Hartford	Welding Rods	
Silverware—Hotel & Institutional		Taps, Collapsing		The Bristol Brass Corp (brass & bronze)	Bristol
International Silver Co	Meriden	The Geometric Tool Co	New Haven	Wicks	
Silverware—Plated Hollowware		Tarred Lines		The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
International Silver Co	Meriden	Brownell & Co Inc	Moodus	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (oil burner wicks)	Bridgeport
Silverware—Sterling & Plated Trophies		Textile Machinery		Wire	
International Silver Co	Meriden	The Merrow Machine Co	Hartford	The Bristol Brass Corp (brass & bronze)	Bristol
Silverware—Sterling Silver Hollowware		2814 Laurel St		The Driscoll Wire Co (steel)	Shelton
International Silver Co	Meriden	Textile Mill Supplies		Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet)	Winsted
Silverware—Tableware, Silver		Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	The Atlantic Wire Co (steel)	Branford
International Silver Co	Meriden	Thermometers		The Platt Bros & Co (zinc wire)	Waterbury
Silverware—Tableware, Silver Plate		The Bristol Co (controlling, recording and indicating)	Waterbury	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
International Silver Co	Meriden	Thin Gauge Metals		Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass, bronze and nickel silver)	Waterbury
Silverware—Tableware, Sterling		The Thinsheet Metals Co (plain or tinned in rolls)	Waterbury	Wire Arches and Trellis	
Sizing and Finishing Compounds		Thread		The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury	Max Pollack & Co Inc	Groton	Wire Baskets	
Smoke Stacks		The American Thread Co	Willimantic	Rolock Inc (for acid, heat, degreasing)	Southport
The Bigelow Company (steel)	New Haven	The Gardiner Hall Jr Co (cotton sewing)	South Willington	Wire Cable	
Soap		Threading Machines		The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co (braided)	East Hampton
The J B Williams Co (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps)	Glastonbury	The Grant Mfg & Machine Co (double and automatic)	Bridgeport	Wire Cloth	
Special Parts		Time Recorders		The C O Jelliff Mfg Co (All metals, all meshes)	Southport
The Greist Mfg Co (small machined, especially precision stampings)	503 Blake St New Haven	Stromberg Time Corp	Thomaston	The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Sponge Rubber		Timers, Interval		Wire Drawing Dies	
The Sponge Rubber Products Co	Derby	The H C Thompson Clock Co	Bristol	The Waterbury Wire Die Co	Waterbury
Spreads		Tinning		Wire Dipping Baskets	
Palmer Brothers Company	New London	Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Spring Units		The Thinsheet Metals Co (non-ferrous metals in rolls)	Waterbury	Wire Forms	
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and upholstery furniture)	Bridgeport	Tools		The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
Spring Washers		The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (rubber workers)	New Haven	The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	141 Brewery St		Wire Goods	
Springs—Coil & Flat		The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth metal cutting)	33 Hull St Shelton	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville	Toys		The American Buckle Co (overall trimmings)	West Haven
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	A C Gilbert Company	New Haven	Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury
Springs—Flat		The Gong Bell Co	East Hampton	Wire Mesh	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	The N N Hill Brass Co	East Hampton	Rolock Inc (all meshes and metals)	Southport
Springs—Furniture		Trucks—Lift		Wire Reels	
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc	Bridgeport	The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	The A H Nilson Mach Co	Bridgeport
Springs—Wire		Trucks—Skid Platforms		Wire Partitions	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	The Excelsior Hardware Co (lift)	Stamford	The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Stair Pads		Tube Clips		Wire Rings	
Palmer Brothers Company	New London	The H C Cook Co (for collapsible tubes)	Ansonia	The American Buckle Co (pan handles and tinners' trimmings)	West Haven
Stamps		Tubing		Woodwork	
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel)	New Haven	The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury	C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork)	Hartford
141 Brewery St		Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper alloys)	Waterbury	Yarns	
Stampings—Small		Tubing—Condenser		The Ensign-Bickford Co (jute carpet)	Simsbury
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury	Zinc	
Staples		Typewriters		The Platt Bros & Co (ribbon, strip and wire)	P O Box 1030 Waterbury
Sargent and Company	New Haven	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	Zinc Castings	
Steel Castings		Typewriter Ribbons		Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave	West Haven (Advt.)
The Hartford Electric Steel Co (carbon and alloy steel)	540 Flatbush Ave Hartford	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford		
Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets		Underclearer Rolls			
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic		
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co	Branford	Vacuum Cleaners			
Steel—Cold Rolled Spring		The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford		
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Valves			
Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless		Reading-Pratt & Cady Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc	Bridgeport		
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford	Valves—Automatic Air			
Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets		Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain		
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford	Valves—Flush			
Steel Goods		Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain		
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	Valves—Relief & Control			
Steel—Magnetic		Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain		
Cinaudagraph Corp	2 Selleck St Stamford				

SERVICE SECTION

On account of space limitations, the material and used equipment items offered for sale by Association members have not been classified by sizes or usage best adapted. Full information will be given on receipt of inquiry. Listing service free to member concerns. All items offered subject to prior sale.

FOR SALE—RENT—WANTED

WANTED—JOB WORK. Special machinery and parts made to order. 73 years' experience manufacturing machinery at your disposal. Your inquiries are solicited. Address S. E. 115.

WANTED—TO BUY. Nos. 4½, 5, 5½ Bliss single action double crank straight side presses. Nos. 103, 104, 105 Bliss double crank inclinable presses. No. 3 L. & J. inclinable press. Address S. E. 127.

FOR SALE 2—40 H. P. 720 R.P.M. Type MT-346 G. E. Motors, Form B, 220 V. 3 phase 60 cycle with controller. Reasonable price. Condition as good as new. Address S. E. 128.

WANTED. Contracts for white metal castings and light stampings in any metal. Also finishing in all plates, silver, gold, brass, bronze, copper and all combinations of same. Address S. E. 129.

DEFENSE CONTRACTOR desires to locate sub-contractors who are equipped with Bullard Vertical Turret Lathes or horizontal turret bar or chucking machines. Please address S. E. 134.

EMPLOYMENT

FACTORY MANAGER or Superintendent—seasoned executive with practical management and engineering background, covering broad diversified manufacturing experience. Thorough knowledge of purchasing; budgets; cost analysis and reduction; product design; equipment tooling-up; materials; modern production methods; wage systems with incentives; plant upkeep; labor relations. PW-535.

TOOL ENGINEER, age 28. Knows production methods, wants work in production planning or like, experienced in tool and machine design. Has E. E. Degree and experience in electrical lines. Address P. W. 543.

CREDIT EXECUTIVE. Man with over 20 years experience in credit work with two large nationally known corporations, now seeks an opportunity to sell his services where he can demonstrate their profitable use either in the credit or sales branches of industry or commerce. He will call upon you upon invitation addressed to P. W. 547.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE—METAL STAMPINGS, Management and Engineering background with wide diversified experience in the manufacture of pressed and deep drawn metal stampings. Thorough knowledge product design; costs; purchasing; tooling up; plant upkeep; modern production methods; wage systems; organization and labor relations. Address P. W. 550.

ACCOUNTANT—5 years' experience sales and manufacturing office accounting. Knowledge of installments, statements, taxes, correspondence, sales training, bills of sale, typing. Experience in full charge office details. Presently studying spare time. College graduate, 27, honors school. Address P. W. 552.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER-CHEMIST. Fourteen years Plant Engineer. Fifteen years chemist and chemical engineer for several large plants manufacturing brass and steel products, rubber covered wires and cables; fats, oils, waxes and various kinds of paints. License Professional Engineer. Address P. W. 553.

ADVERTISING MAN—Worked in New York agency; year with printing house as Art Director-Salesman. Has demonstrated ability to think up effective advertising ideas, write copy, and do layouts and finished art work. College graduate, (Dartmouth '39). Address P. W. 554.

PERSONNEL MANAGER—INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. Several years in charge with large Connecticut manufacturers. Available shortly. Address P. W. 556.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE—Young man 29 who has proved his abilities in allied sales, sales promotion, and advertising fields both inside and outside the office and who has also demonstrated that he has a flair for organization work, desires to represent a manufacturer or wholesaler in the sales end of his business. Has wide acquaintance. For interview address P. W. 557.

INDIA. A salesman, former resident of Connecticut now located in Delhi invites correspondence from Connecticut manufacturers having business in India. Address L. B. Baker, CPA, New Haven, Connecticut.

AGE 30 MECHANICAL ENGINEER—Purdue—Practical experience in Connecticut industries, factory management, modern production methods, etc., purchasing, Government requirements for lethal or related

manufacturing. Want position where intensive production is in process of development. Address P. W. 559.

TRAFFIC MANAGER. Married man, 41 years of age, twenty-two of business experience, specializing in domestic industrial traffic, and now employed as traffic manager, desires position with progressive concern. Applicant has also had some statistical, purchasing and selling experience which might be used to good advantage in combination with traffic work for a small or medium-sized company. Address P. W. 560.

FORTY PLUS OF CONNECTICUT offers highly trained men as follows: Accountants, Auditors, Advertising, Sales, Engineers, Personnel, Financial, Production, Publicity writers, Administrators, etc. All service gratis. Write us your requirements—we cover the United States through National Forty Plus, 252 Asylum Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

ACCOUNTANT, age 34, married, resident of Stamford, but willing to work anywhere. Twelve years of diversified accounting and auditing experience including general and cost accounting; system installation. Applicant has verified periodically several large trust funds. In addition, besides, public accounting, applicant had general shop cost accounting experience with the General Electric Company and cost construction accounting experience with the Westchester County Park Commission. Address P. W. 562.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER with over 20 years experience in design for economical production as well as development work covering a diversified field of machinery. Has knowledge of mass production, cost and sales. A good administrator. Address P. W. 563.

A RESPONSIBLE business executive who has discontinued his importing business on account of the war, wishes to contact a responsible small or medium-sized firm seeking capital for expansion. Is interested in active partnership and will invest up to \$25,000. Address P. W. 564.

WANTED a position offering responsibility and hard work as assistant to busy executive burdened with increased business. Fifteen years practical and diversified financial experience. Business trends, analysis, economics, taxation, government relation to business. College trained. Address P. W. 565.

TRAFFIC MANAGER OR SHIPPING CLERK who has had some twenty years' experience handling all shipments for a large Connecticut company in the metals field desires to locate a position where his knowledge of rates, classifications, routings, packing, etc. would serve to the advantage of another Connecticut company. Will consider matter of salary until work is proven. For further particulars and interview, address P. W. 566.

CAN YOU USE A QUALIFIED WORLD WAR VETERAN IN YOUR PLANT? If you have an opening for such a man in your organization put in a call to any office of the Connecticut State Employment Service asking for Veteran qualified for your particular job. If he is not available in this office, a check will be made to locate one. This you will be helping to help a worthy group to a "job in private industry". Address P. W. 567.

JOURNALIST with 19 years experience in executive publishing, writing, editing and 2 years in industry desires position in public relations, publicity or personnel work where organization, initiative, responsibility, and ability to handle people and situations are needed. Age 42, college graduate (Yale 1919). Adaptable to any circumstances or problems and accustomed to major responsibility in planning, directing and carrying out ideas. Address P. W. 568.

POSITION WANTED by a past 20 years chief executive of metal working plants having unusual experience in finance, costs, sales, production and purchasing. Thoroughly familiar with New England markets. Due to reorganization, available at once. Address P. W. 569.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, resident of Hartford. Especially qualified to handle work such as production and sales control, cost and payroll work. Many years experience with nationally known companies, selling as well as installing. Standard costs—budget control and many other special accounting applications. Desires to make connection that will not require traveling. Address P. W. 570.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, male, 29 years of age, with 2½ years general experience in a Connecticut manufacturing company. Has just completed commercial school and desires position as male secretary or stenographer. Ultimate goal is executive ranking. Address P. W. 571.

SALES EXCHANGE

LARGE WEST COAST CORPORATION seeks exclusive representation for some good product or line. This concern dates back 25-30 years and has embraced a variety of efforts by men of many years' experience, thoroughly versed in the technique of selling and promotion, regardless of what the product may be. Satisfactory references can be given. Address 133.



Photo of

ONE OF AMERICA'S SAFER PLACES

If uncontrolled, the hazards of a steel mill—huge machinery, white-hot bars, splashing "heats" of molten metal—would take a dreadful toll of lives and limbs. Yet steel mills, especially conscious of safety in presence of their danger, have progressed commendably in accident prevention.

Latest complete reports show an American Mutual-insured steel mill with an accident severity rate equal to only 26% of the average in *all* industries . . . and to 20% of the average for the steel industry.

Details of how this result was accomplished will be sent to interested executives upon request . . . but the principles are the same as in all the many cases where American Mutual policyholders found profits in safety.

The men whom American Mutual sends to help establish a safety program are practical safety men and practical plant operating men. Appreciative of management's viewpoint, sensitive to attitudes of workers, and familiar with production practices, they are well equipped to advise how safety problems can be most satisfactorily approached. It is such men who are to a great degree responsible for aiding our policyholders in reducing accident losses. Lower insurance costs also often result.

To these savings is added the value of injured men whose skill has been restored by our medical specialists. And a third profit, amounting to 20% or more of premium costs, has been regularly returned in cash dividends to all policyholders.

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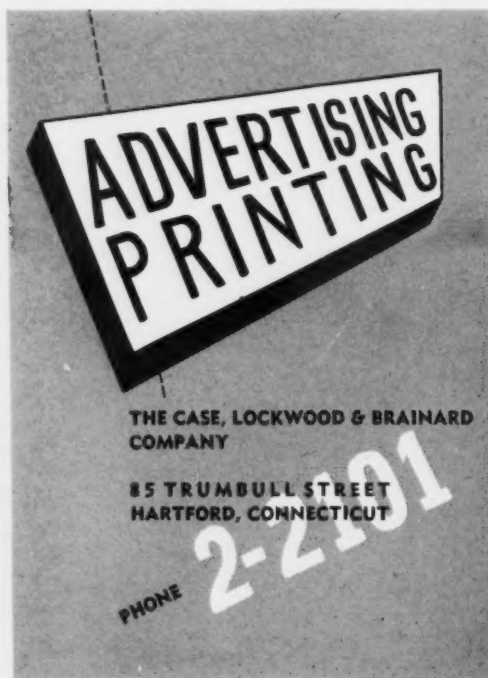
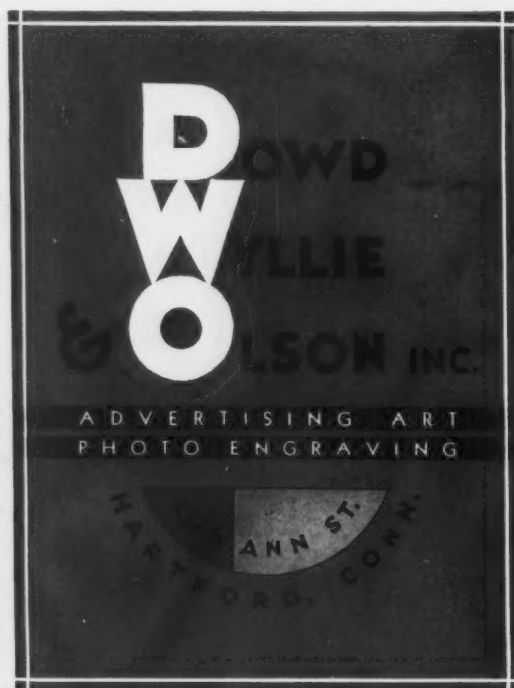
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